



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

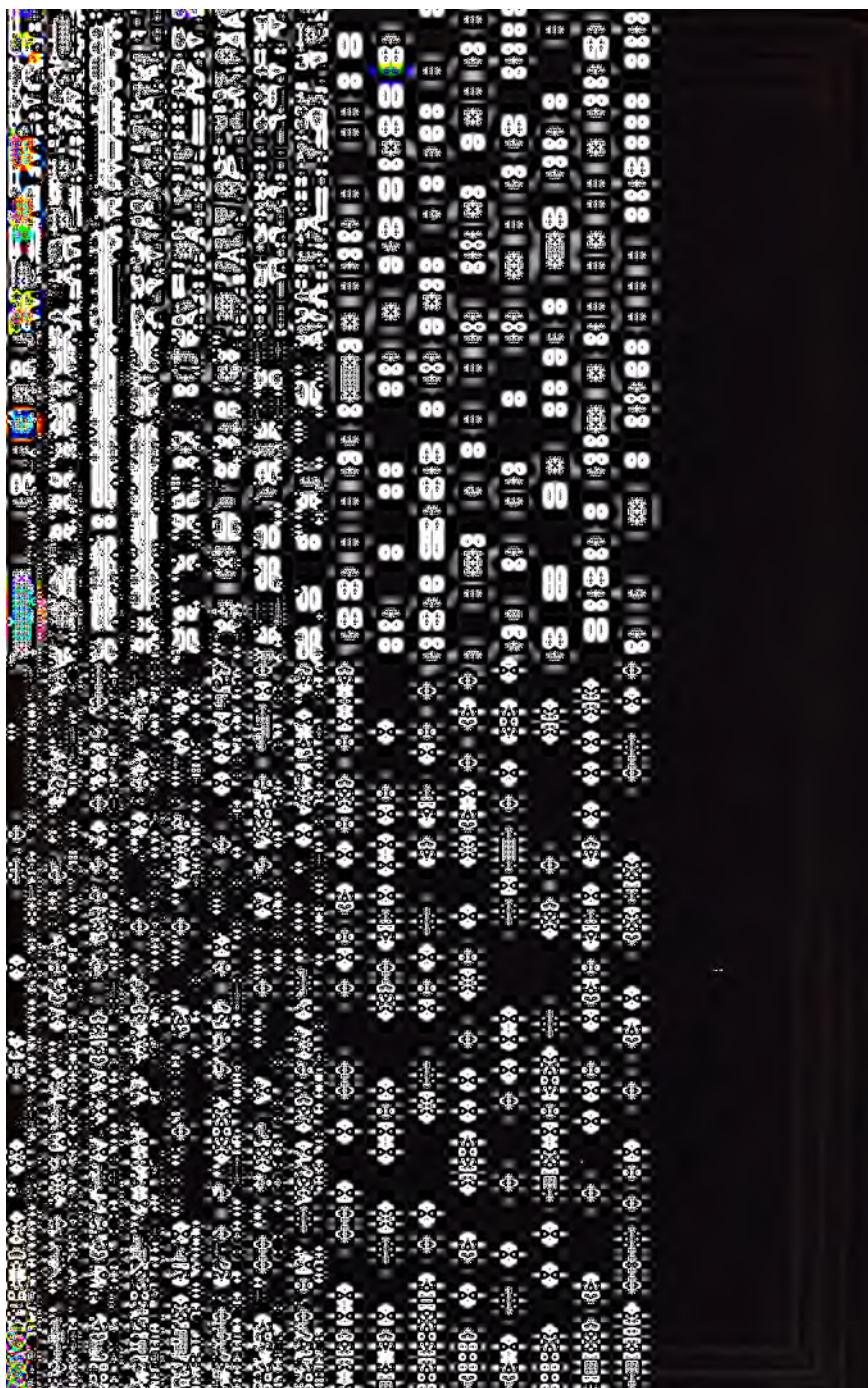
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



VALUABLE LAW WORKS
PUBLISHED BY
STEVENS AND SONS

(LATE STEVENS AND NORTON),
119, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

JANUARY, 1879.

Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing; with Dissertations on its Law and Practice. Ninth Edition. By FREDERICK PRIDEAUX, late Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property to the Inns of Court, and JOHN WHITCOMB, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1879. Price 3*l.* 10*s.* cloth.

"Prideaux has become an indispensable part of the Conveyancer's Library."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

Daniell's Forms and Precedents of Proceedings in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and on Appeal therefrom; with Dissertations and Notes, forming a complete guide to the Practice of the Chancery Division of the High Court, and of the Courts of Appeal. Being the Third Edition of "Daniell's Chancery Forms." By W. H. UPJOHN, Esq., Student and Holt Scholar of Gray's Inn. Demy 8vo. 1879. Price 2*l.* 2*s.* cloth.

"It is hoped that the utility of the work will not be confined to the Chancery Division, but that it will be found equally useful in the Common Law Division."—*Extract from Preface*.

Godefroi's Digest of the Principles of the Law of Trusts and and Trustees. By HENRY GODEFROI, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Joint Author of "Godefroi and Shortt's Law of Railway Companies." Demy 8vo. 1879. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* cloth.

* * The Table of Cases, of which there are nearly 4000 in number, gives a reference to every Series of Reports in which the Case appears.

Churchill's Law of the Office and Duties of the Sheriff, with the Writs and Forms relating to the Office. By CAMERON CHURCHILL, B.A., of the Inner Temple, assisted by A. CAR-MICHAEL BRUCE, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1879. Price 18*s.* cloth.

Chalmer's Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promis-sory Notes, and Cheques. By M. L. CHALMERS, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

* * This work is in the form of the Indian Codes, besides the English Cases; it is noted up with references to the French Law and the German Code, and on doubtful points to the more recent American Decisions; it also contains a table of overruled or doubted cases.

Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases.—With the Statutes, Precedents of Indictments, &c., and the Evidence necessary to support them. Nineteenth Edition, including the Practice in Criminal Proceedings by Indictment. By WILLIAM BRUCE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Stipendary Magistrate for the Borough of Leeds. Royal 12mo. 1878. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Walker's Practice on Signing Judgment in the High Court of Justice. With Forms. By H. H. WALKER, Esq., of the Judgment Department Exchequer Division. Post 8vo. 1879. Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

Smith's Law of Contracts.—Seventh Edition. By VINCENT T. THOMPSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 2*l.* cloth. [*Selected for the Intermediate Examinations, 1879.*]

"We know of few books equally likely to benefit the Student, or marked by such distinguished qualities of lucidity, order, and accuracy, as the work before us."—*Solicitors' Journal*, December 28, 1878.

Greenwood's Recent Real Property Statutes.—Comprising those passed during the years 1874-1877 inclusive. Consolidated with the Earlier Statutes thereby Amended. With Copious Notes, and the orders under the "Settled Estates Act, 1877." By HARRY GREENWOOD, M.A., Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 10s. cloth.

"To Students particularly this collection, with the careful notes and references to previous Legislation, will be of considerable value. . . . The cases are fully noted up, and the Index has evidently been prepared with much care."—*Law Times*, October 26, 1878.

Haynes' Students' Leading Cases.—Being some of the Principal Decisions of the Courts in Constitutional Law, Common Law, Conveyancing and Equity, Probate and Divorce, Bankruptcy, and Criminal Law. With Notes for the use of Students. By JOHN F. HAYNES, LL.D. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 16s. cloth.

"Will prove of great utility, not only to students, but practitioners. The notes are clear, pointed, and concise."—*Law Times*, August 17, 1878.

Pollock's Principles of Contract at Law and in Equity.—Being a Treatise on the General Principles concerning the Validity of Agreements, with a special view to the comparison of Law and Equity; and with references to the Indian Contract Act, and occasionally to Roman, American, and Continental Law. Second Edition. By FREDERICK POLLOCK, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 1l. 6s. cloth.

The Lord Chief Justice in his judgment in *Metropolitan Railway Company v. Brogden and others*, said, "The law is well put by Mr. Frederick Pollock in his very able and learned work on Contracts."

Peel's Chancery Actions.—A Concise Treatise on the Practice and Procedure in Chancery Actions. By SYDNEY PEEL, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 7s. 6d. cloth.

"A small Daniell's Practice."

"To Chancery practitioners of both branches the volume will doubtless prove very useful."—*Law Times*, July 20, 1878.

Roscoe's Admiralty Practice.—A Treatise on the Jurisdiction and Practice of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and on Appeals therefrom, &c. With an Appendix containing Statutes, Rules as to Fees and Costs, Forms, Precedents of Pleadings and Bills of Costs. By E. S. ROSCOE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Northern Circuit. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 1l. cloth.

"Mr. Roscoe has performed his task well, supplying in the most convenient shape a clear digest of the law and practice of the Admiralty Courts."—*Liverpool Courier*.

Cordery's Law Relating to Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature, with an Appendix of Statutes and Rules. By A. CORDERY, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 14s. cloth.

"Mr. Cordery writes tersely and clearly, and displays in general great industry and care in the collection of cases."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

Wilson's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, Rules of Court and Forms, with other Acts, Orders, Rules, and Regulations relating to the Supreme Court of Justice, with Practical Notes. Second Edition. By ARTHUR WILSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. (Assisted by HARRY GREENWOOD, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and JOHN BIDDLE, of the Master of the Rolls Chambers.) Royal 12mo. 1878. Price 18s. cloth (or limp leather for the pocket, price 22s. 6d.)

*** A Large Paper Edition of the above (for Marginal Notes), Royal 8vo. Price 1l. 5s. cloth (calf or limp leather, price 30s.)

"As regards Mr. Wilson's notes, we can only say that they are indispensable to the proper understanding of the new system of procedure. They treat the principles upon which the alterations are based with a clearness and breadth of view which have never been equalled or even approached by any other commentator. . . . The table of cases, containing a reference to each series of reports, which Mr. Biddle has prefixed to the work is a valuable feature."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

Foster's Law of Joint Ownership and Partition of Real Estate. By E. J. FOSTER, late of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 10s. 6d. cloth.

L. Eng B. 58.1
Factories. 13

OW . U . K .

X 650

N 899a 2

**THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT,
1878.**

THE LAW
RELATING TO
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

WITH
Introduction and Explanatory Notes.

SECOND EDITION.
COMPRISING THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, AND THE
ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MADE THEREUNDER.

BY
GEORGE JARVIS NOTCUTT,
SOLICITOR, FORMERLY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



LONDON :
STEVENS AND SONS, 119, CHANCERY LANE,
Law Publishers and Booksellers.

1879.

LONDON:
STEVENS AND RICHARDSON, PRINTERS, 5, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

INTRODUCTION.

PRIOR to the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, by the Factory Acts and the Workshop Acts were understood the laws which had been made, from time to time, for the purpose of regulating the employment of labour in the various branches of manufacturing industry. The former expression applied to the larger establishments known as factories, whilst the latter comprehended all those places where any handicraft work was carried on, on however small a scale, which did not come within any of the definitions of a "factory" under the Factory Acts; these last-mentioned establishments being distinguished by the legislature by the term "workshop" (*a*). The expression "The Factory Acts, 1833 to 1874," received a special definition, and comprised all the provisions of the statutes above referred to in force respecting factories, except 42 Geo. 3, c. 73, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 117 (as to certain lace factories) (*b*). In like manner the expression "The Workshop Acts, 1867 to 1871," com-

(*a*) The term "factory" originally meant either the establishment or building occupied by factors, who conducted trade in foreign or colonial parts, or the collective body of such factors, and did not receive its present popular meaning (that is, a manufactory, or place where large numbers are employed in carrying on some manufacture) until about the close of the last century; when, owing to the more extensive use of machinery in the manufacture of cotton and wool, establishments began to be erected in various parts of the United Kingdom of considerably larger dimensions, and involving the employment of far greater numbers of workpeople than had before been known.

(*b*) 37 & 38 Vict. c. 44 (Factory Act, 1874), s. 1.

prised all of the provisions of those statutes in force respecting workshops (c).

The Acts applied, either by express enactment or by necessary implication to the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And their enforcement was mainly secured by the very efficient system of inspection instituted by the provisions in that behalf of the statutes of 1833 and 1844.

It was at the beginning of the present century that the efforts of the legislature were first effectually directed towards the object of ameliorating the condition of children and young persons employed in manufacture, resulting in 1802 in the passing of 42 Geo. 3, c. 73, intituled "An Act for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others, employed in cotton and other mills, and cotton and other factories." The operation of this statute, however, was limited to the manufacture of *cotton* and *wool*, and applied only to those mills and factories wherein *three* or more apprentices, or *twenty* or more other persons, were employed.

It was afterwards amended from time to time by various Acts, making several important additions to its provisions (see 59 Geo. 3, c. 66; 60 Geo. 3, c. 5; 6 Geo. 4, c. 63; 10 Geo. 4, c. 51; 10 Geo. 4, c. 63): but all these amending Acts were afterwards expressly repealed by 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 39, s. 1. This statute, which was intituled, "An Act to repeal the Laws relating to Apprentices and other young Persons employed in Cotton Factories and Cotton Mills, and to make further Provisions in lieu thereof," and comprised a full code of provisions regulating the employment of labour in factories (so much so, indeed, as to seem to supersede and virtually repeal 42 Geo. 3, c. 73), was itself repealed by the Factory Act, 1833 (d), thus leaving 42 Geo. 3, c. 73, the only one of the earlier statutes unrepealed.

The statutes of 1833 and 1845 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 103,

(c) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 104 (Factory and Workshop Act, 1871), s. 2.

(d) 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 103, s. 48.

and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15) together constituted the foundation of the laws in force for the regulation of labour in factories throughout the United Kingdom up to the time of the passing of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. They were the results of much agitation amongst the classes most nearly interested in or affected by them, as well as of many Parliamentary and other official inquiries of a laborious and exhaustive character into the whole subject (e).

These statutes brought the manufactures of several materials besides cotton and wool (to which alone 42 Geo. 3, c. 73, had applied,) within the factory law, and established the machinery of inspection, by means of which the provisions of the Acts have been hitherto enforced.

In the following year was passed 8 & 9 Vict. c. 29

(e) It is not within the scope of this work to trace the course of the movement in which the factory laws originated, or to review the history of their gradual development. Reference for the purpose of information upon this subject may with advantage be made to "THE ENGLISH FACTORY LEGISLATION," by Ernst Edler Von Plener (First Secretary to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London), translated from the original German by F. L. Weinman ; with an Introduction by A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P. ; London, Chapman & Hall, 1873. This treatise comprises within 200 pages an able and succinct history of the development and present working of the factory legislation in England, and of the causes which gave rise to it. "A special value and interest attaches to Herr Von Plener's history at this moment, from the fact that in almost all countries where manufacturing is conducted on an extensive scale, and where the social and educational condition of the people is an object of public solicitude, steps are being taken to adopt and extend the principles of the English factory legislation."—Mr. Mundella's Introduction, p. viii. The work was prepared with the view of promoting the carrying out of similar legislative measures on the Continent. It comprises a valuable appendix, containing abstracts of continental laws and regulations respecting the labour and education of children and young persons employed in factories, workshops, &c.

(intituled "An Act to regulate the labour of Children, "Young Persons, and Women in Print Works"), which consisted of a series of enactments, applying the principles of the Factory Acts to print works as therein defined. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 62 (Factory and Workshop Act, 1870), s. 3. But this Act together with its amending Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 70, was repealed, and those works were comprised within the provisions of the Factory Acts as "factories." *Id.*, ss. 4, 5.

The Factory Act, 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 54), after repealing so much of the previous Acts, including 10 & 11 Vict. c. 29 (which had been passed in the interval for the purpose of limiting the hours of labour of young persons and females), as limited the hours of labour of young persons and women, substituted other provisions with respect to that matter.

So, by the Factory Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 104), a like provision was made with respect to children (that is, persons under the age of thirteen years).

By the Factory Act, 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 38), some of the provisions of the Act of 1844 relating to dangerous machinery were amended.

In the year 1860, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 78 was passed, intituled "An Act to place the employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children in Bleaching Works and Dyeing Works under the regulations of the Factories Acts." It contained enactments applying the principles of the Factory Acts to those works as therein defined. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 62, s. 3. But this Act, together with its amending Acts (25 & 26 Vict. c. 8; 26 & 27 Vict. c. 38; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 98), were repealed, and the works in question subjected to the *immediate* operation of the Factory Acts as "factories" within the definition of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 103, s. 3). *Id.*, ss. 4, 5.

The manufacture of lace had been expressly excepted from the interpretation of the term "factory" under the Factory Acts. (See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 73; *post*, p. 127). But by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 117, factories in which machines for the manufacture of lace were moved by steam or water power were brought within the operation of the Factory Acts.

In 1862, a Royal Commission (The Children Employment Commission, 1862) was again appointed to inquire into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not then already regulated by law (*f*). Inquiries of a very exhaustive character were thereupon made, and upon the recommendations contained in the reports issued from time to time by the Commissioners was based the subsequent legislation upon the subject.

Thus, by The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 48), six manufactures and employments were added to those then already regulated by law, namely, those of the manufactures of earthenware (except brick and tiles, not being ornamental tiles), lucifer matches, percussion caps, cartridges, and the employments of paper-staining and fustian-cutting.

And by the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 103), the Acts were so extended as to comprise within their general operation nearly all the manufacturing trades and employments. For, besides the considerable number of them there *specifically* defined as factories, it was also enacted, that there should be included within the meaning of that term "*any* premises, whether adjoining or "separate, in the same occupation situate in the same "city, town, parish, or place, and constituting one trade "establishment, in, or on, or within the precincts of which "*fifty* or more persons are employed in *any* manufacturing "process." S. 3.

This statute was accompanied by another passed in the same Session of Parliament, intituled "The Workshop Regulation Act, 1867" (30 & 31 Vict. c. 146); the object of which was to apply some of the principles of the Factory Acts to manufactures conducted on a smaller scale than that which would bring them within the operation of those Acts.

By "The Factory and Workshop Act, 1870," the Acts which had till then been in force for the regulation of bleach-

(*f*) A Royal Commission had been appointed with the same object in 1840; and it was upon their recommendations that the Act of 1844 was passed.

ing and dyeing works, and print works, were severally repealed, and it was thereby enacted that those works should be "factories" within the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867.

In the following Session two statutes were passed, the first of them being "The Factory and Workshop (Jews) Act, 1871" (34 Vict. c. 19), for the purpose of partially exempting Jews from the restriction against employment on Sunday; the other being "The Factory and Workshop Act, 1871" (34 & 35 Vict. c. 104), which, without further extending the operation of the Factory Acts, except in the case of the manufacture of bricks and tiles (s. 5), made a few important changes in the law respecting the enforcement of the Workshop Acts by the factory inspectors and sub-inspectors, and respecting the mode of proceeding against offenders against the Factory Acts.

Lastly was passed the Factory Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 44). The application of this statute was limited to factories as defined by the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1856, and lace factories as defined by the Lace Factory Act, 1861. It contained important provisions as to the hours of employment and refreshment. It raised the *minimum* age of a child to fourteen years except in cases where the prescribed educational standard had been reached. S. 12.

The result of the legislation thus cursorily reviewed above was that the principles and general regulations of the Factory Acts had come to be applied to a greater or less extent, and in 1878 still controlled the numerous manufactures, works, and employments *specifically* mentioned in the Acts, as well as all such premises as came under the *general* definitions of factories and workshops under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867 (*g*), and the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867 (*h*).

(*g*) "Any premises, whether adjoining or separate, in the same occupation, situate in the same city, town, parish, or place, and constituting one trade establishment, in, on, or within the precincts of which fifty or more persons are employed in any manufacturing process." 30 & 31 Vict. c. 103, s. 3.

(*h*) "Any room or place whatever, whether in the open air or

In 1875, the subject of the Factory Laws was once again referred to a Royal Commission, with a view particularly to their codification; and upon the report of this Commission has been grounded the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 Vict. c. 16.) This statute repealing *in toto* the previously existing enactments comprises within about 100 sections, a well-framed code of the regulations which are now to apply (from the 1st January, 1879, when the operation of the Act commences; p. 1) to the employment of labour in factories and workshops (i).

The Act applies to factories and workshops.

"under cover, in which any *handicraft* is carried on by any child, "young person, or woman, and to which and over which the person "by whom such child, young person, or woman is employed has the "right of access and control." 30 & 31 Vict. c. 146, s. 4. "*Handicraft*" was defined to mean "any manual labour exercised by way of "trade or for purposes of gain, in or incidental to the making of "any article or part of an article, or in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or otherwise adapting for "sale any article." *Id.*

(i) A policy similar to that upon which the Factory and Workshop Acts have been founded has caused the Legislature to intervene in the like manner for the protection of other workpeople, and to regulate several other occupations besides those comprehended within these provisions. Special statutes have accordingly been passed from time to time regulating the employment of labour in mines, in bakehouses, in the employment of chimney-sweeping, and in agriculture. See "The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872" (35 & 36 Vict. c. 76); "The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1873" (35 & 36 Vict. c. 77); "The Bakehouse Regulation Act, 1863" (26 & 27 Vict. c. 40); 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85; and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 37 (as to Chimney-sweepers); and "The Agricultural Children Act, 1873" (36 & 37 Vict. c. 67); and as to fencing threshing machines, 41 Vict. c. 12. And see the Reports of the Children Employment Commissioners upon the above subjects. But it is not within the scope of this work to treat of the provisions of the statutes enumerated.

The factories to which it applies are divided into two classes, "textile" and "non-textile."

Textile factories within the meaning of the Act are premises where steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to work machinery employed in the several manufactures specified in the first part of the 93rd section; *e.g.*, cotton, wool, hair, and the like. P. 84.

Non-textile factories within the meaning of the Act are sub-divided into three classes, namely (1), Any of the works, &c. (nineteen in number), named and defined in Part 1 of the Fourth Schedule, p. 112; (2), Any premises named in Part 2 of the same Schedule (p. 114); *provided that* steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there; and (3), Any premises where manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain (*a*), in the making; or (*b*), in the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing; or (*c*), in the adapting for sale of any article; *provided that* the like power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there. P. 84.

The "workshops" to which the Act applies are,—

- (1) Any premises named in Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule (p. 114) which are not "factories," for the reason that steam, water, or other mechanical power is not used in aid of the manufacturing process (see above); and
- (2) Any premises, room, or place (not being a factory) where any manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain; (*a*), in the making; or (*b*), in the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing; or (*c*), in the adapting for sale of any article; and where the employer has the right of access or control. P. 86.

The employment of a child under the age of ten years in factories and workshops to which the Act applies is absolutely prohibited. S. 20, p. 27.

The persons whose employment is subject to the several restrictions imposed by the Act are:—

- (1) "Children" under the age of fourteen years;
- (2) "Young persons;" who are defined to be persons of

the age of fourteen years, but under the age of eighteen years, and

(3) "Women;" who are defined to be women above the age of eighteen years. S. 96, p. 89.

But children of thirteen years of age are allowed to be employed as "young persons" on attaining the prescribed educational standard. S. 26, p. 32.

The employment of male adults is not restricted. But the sanitary provisions, and the provisions relating to safety apply to the protection of such persons. Pp. 2, 4; and *n.* (*g*) there.

To render the employment of any person under the age of sixteen years lawful in a *factory*, the occupier must within a certain time obtain the prescribed "certificate of fitness for employment." And this same restriction in certain cases may apply to their employment in workshops. S. 27, *et seq.*, p. 33. The occupier must also once a week obtain in the case of children the prescribed certificate of school attendance. S. 24, p. 31.

The hours of the day during which the employment of children, young persons, and women for any time is lawful is prescribed; as also are the number of hours *per day* for which such workpeople can be kept employed. Pp. 14, *et seq.* Special provisions are, however, made modifying the restrictions to suit the exigencies of particular trades; and the Secretary of State is invested with considerable powers of making orders varying the requirements of the Act under the circumstances of particular cases. Pp. 44, 121, *et seq.* (*k*).

A certain time in the day must be allowed for meals; which are to be taken in accordance with the regulations of the Act in that behalf. P. 25.

Provision is made for securing, besides a half holiday on Saturdays, a certain number of whole or half holidays in the year. P. 27.

Important provisions are contained in the Act for the purpose of protecting workpeople generally from dangerous

(*k*) Several such orders have now been made. They will be found in the Appendix.

machinery ; which require the occupier of the factory to fence off or otherwise secure certain specified parts ; and subject him to heavy penalties in case of his default. Pp. 4, *et seq.*

The Act contains, moreover, a number of sanitary measures, which are principally directed towards the objects of securing cleanliness, ventilation, the prevention of overcrowding and the like. Pp. 2, *et seq.*

For the purpose of facilitating the provisions above referred to registers as prescribed are to be kept at the factory or workshop (p. 71) ; and the prescribed abstract of the Act is to be hung up there, together with various prescribed notices. (P. 72.)

The Secretary of State is empowered to appoint inspectors, whose duties are, generally, to visit factories and workshops, and to enforce the performance of the statutory requirements ; and who for those purposes are invested with ample powers of entry and inspection (1).

(1) The law relating to factories and workshops having been now so much simplified by its codification in one statute it has not been thought necessary or desirable to notice the particular enactments more at large in the foregoing introduction.

TABLE OF CASES CITED.

	PAGE
Ashworth v. Stanwix	10
Barton's Hill Coal Co., The v. Reid	7, 8, 10
Beadon v. Parrott	221, 224
Britton v. the Great Western Cotton Co.	4, 5
Caswell v. Worth	7
Coe v. Platt	4, 6
Couch v. Steel	7
Doel v. Sheppard	5
Grizzle v. Frost	10
Holmes v. Clarke	5, 7, 8, 10
Howarth v. Coles	84
Kent v. Astley	87
Lakeman v. Stephenson	36
M'Cracken v. Dargan	7, 9
Mellors v. Shaw	10
Palmer's Ship Building Co. v. Chaytor	115
Redgrave v. Lee	87
Roberts v. Smith	10
Schofield v. Shunk	5
Taylor v. Hicks	84
Watling v. Oastler	10

TABLE OF STATUTES CITED.



	PAGE
20 Geo. 2, c. 43	97
42 Geo. 3, c. 73	iv, 117
59 Geo. 3, c. 66	iv
60 Geo. 3, c. 5	iv
6 Geo. 4, c. 63	iv
10 Geo. 4, c. 51	iv
——— c. 63	iv
1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 39	iv
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 103	117
3 & 4 Vict. c. 85	ix
7 & 8 Vict. c. 15	4, 5, 9, 27, 117
8 & 9 Vict. c. 16	11
——— c. 17	96
——— c. 29	v
9 & 10 Vict. c. 40	117
——— c. 93	7
10 & 11 Vict. c. 29	vi
——— c. 70	vi
11 & 12 Vict. c. 43	78
13 & 14 Vict. c. 54	vi, 117
14 & 15 Vict. c. 90	99
——— c. 93	99
16 & 17 Vict. c. 104	vi, 117
19 & 20 Vict. c. 38	vi, 4, 6, 117
23 & 24 Vict. c. 77	184
——— c. 78	vi, 246, 250, 255
24 & 25 Vict. c. 100	3
——— c. 117	117
25 & 26 Vict. c. 8	vi, 255
26 & 27 Vict. c. 11	95
——— c. 38	vi

	PAGE
26 & 27 Vict. c. 40	ix, 117
27 & 28 Vict. c. 37	ix
————— c. 48	vii, 117
————— c. 53	96
————— c. 98	vi, 246, 256
29 & 30 Vict. c. 90	99, 118
————— c. 118	32
30 & 31 Vict. c. 101	95
————— c. 103	vi, vii, viii, 118
————— c. 146	vii, viii, 118
33 & 34 Vict. c. 62	vi, 118
————— c. 75	29, 88, 89
34 Vict. c. 19	viii, 118
34 & 35 Vict. c. 104	viii, 118
35 & 36 Vict. c. 63	3, 5
————— c. 76	ix
————— c. 77	ix
36 & 37 Vict. c. 67	ix
————— c. 86	29, 89
37 & 38 Vict. c. 44	viii, 101, 118
————— c. 88	35
————— c. 93	98, 100
38 & 39 Vict. c. 13	95
————— c. 17	37
————— c. 55	3, 4, 90, 93, 118
————— c. 62	98
39 & 40 Vict. c. 79	32, 35, 101, 119
41 Vict. c. 12	ix, 4
————— c. 16	ix, 1
41 & 42 Vict. c. 49	74

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

(41 VICT. C. 16.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section	<i>Preliminary.</i>	Page
1.	Short title	1
2.	Commencement of Act	1

PART I.

GENERAL LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(1.) *Sanitary Provisions.*

3.	Sanitary condition of factory and workshop	2
4.	Notice by inspector to sanitary authority of sanitary defects in factory or workshop	3

(2.) *Safety.*

5.	Fencing of certain machinery	4
6.	Fencing of other dangerous machinery of which notice is given by inspector	10
7.	Fencing of dangerous vats or structures of which notice is given by inspector	12
8.	Fixing of grindstones securely and replacing of faulty grindstone when notice is given by inspector	13
9.	Restriction on cleaning of machinery while in motion, or working between parts of self-acting machinery	14

(3.) *Employment and Meal Hours.*

10.	Period of employment of children, young persons, and women	14
11.	Period of employment, &c., for young persons and women in a textile factory	16

Section	Page
12. Period of employment for children in textile factory .	17
13. Period of employment, &c., for young persons and women in non-textile factory, and for young persons in workshop	19
14. Period of employment for children in non-textile factory and workshop	20
15. Period of employment, time for meals, and length of continuous employment for women in workshop .	22
16. Period of employment and time for meals for children and young persons in domestic workshop	23
17. Meal times to be simultaneous, and employment during meal times forbidden	25
18. Regulations as to period of employment on Saturday of young persons or women employed only eight hours a day	26
19. Notice fixing period of employment, hours of meals, and mode of employment of children	26
20. Prohibition of employment of children under ten .	27
21. Prohibition of employment of children, young persons, and women on Sunday	27
(4.) <i>Holidays.</i>	
22. Days to be observed as holidays, and half holidays to be allowed in factories and workshops	27
(5.) <i>Education of Children.</i>	
23. Attendance at school of children employed in a factory or workshop	28
24. Obtaining of school attendance certificate by occupier of factory or workshop	31
25. Payment by occupier on application of sum for schooling of child, and deduction of it from wages	31
26. Employment as young person of child of 13 on obtaining an educational certificate	32
(6.) <i>Certificates of Fitness for Employment.</i>	
27. Certificate of fitness for employment of children and young persons under 16 in factories	33
28. Certificate of fitness for employment of children and young persons under 16 in workshops	33
29. Power of inspector to require surgical certificate of capacity of child or young person under 16 for work	34
30. Supplemental provisions as to certificates of fitness for employment	34

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

xix

Section		Page
	<i>(7.) Accidents.</i>	
31.	Notice of accidents causing death or bodily injury	36
32.	Investigation of and report on accidents by certifying surgeon	37

PART II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR CLASSES OF FABRICATORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(1.) Special Provisions for Health in certain Factories and Workshops.

33.	Limewashing and washing of the interior of factories and workshops	38
34.	Limewashing, painting and washing of the interior of bakehouses	39
35.	Provision as to sleeping-places near bakehouses	39
36.	Provision as to ventilation by fan in factories and workshops	40
37.	Protection of workers in wet-spinning	40

(2.) Special Restrictions as to Employment, Meals, and Certificates of Fitness.

38.	Prohibition of employment of children and young persons in certain factories or workshops	41
39.	Prohibition of taking meals in certain parts of factories and workshops	41
40.	In print works and bleaching and dyeing works, period of employment and times allowed for meals	42
41.	Power to require certificates of fitness for employment of children and young persons under 16 in certain workshops	43

(3.) Special Exceptions relating General Law in certain Factories and Workshops.

(a.) Period of Employment.

42.	Period of employment between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. in certain cases	44
43.	Power to Secretary of State to allow period of employment between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. in certain cases	45
44.	Power of working male young persons above 16 in lace factories	45

Section	Page
45. Power of working male young persons above 16 in bakehouses	46
46. Substitution by Secretary of State of another half-holiday for Saturday	48
47. Employment in Turkey red dyeing on Saturday up to 4.30 p.m.	48
48. Continuous employment of children, young persons, and women in certain cases	48
49. Giving half-holidays and holidays on different days to different sets of children, young persons, and women	49
50. Employment of young persons and women by Jewish occupiers of factories or workshops	50
51. Employment of Jews by Jews on Sunday	50
(b.) <i>Meal Hours.</i>	
52. Exception as to meal times being simultaneous, and as to employment or remaining in room where manufacturing process is carried on during meal times	51
(c.) <i>Overtime.</i>	
53. Power to employ young persons and women for 14 hours a day	52
54. Power to employ for half-an-hour after end of work where process is in an incomplete state	53
55. Employment of young persons, &c., in Turkey red dyeing and open-air bleaching	54
56. Employment of women for 14 hours a day to preserve perishable articles	54
57. Exception for factories driven by water power	55
(d.) <i>Nightwork.</i>	
58. Employment of male young persons at night	56
59. Employment in certain letter-press printing works of male young persons of 16 at night	57
60. Employment of male young persons in glass works	57
(4.) <i>Special Exception for Domestic and certain other Factories and Workshops.</i>	
61. Exception of domestic factories and workshops and certain other workshops from certain provisions of the Act	58
62. Exception for certain descriptions of flax scutch mills from certain provisions of Act	60

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

xxi

Section		Page
	<i>(5.) Supplemental as to Special Provisions.</i>	
63.	Requirement of sanitary provisions as condition of special exceptions	60
64.	Power to rescind order granting or extending exception	61
65.	Provisions as to order of Secretary of State	61
66.	Provisions as to occupier availing himself of special exceptions, and registry of work under them	62

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION, PENALTIES, AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(1.) Inspection.

67.	Appointment, payment, &c., of inspectors of factories, and clerks and servants	64
68.	Powers of inspectors	65
69.	Restriction on entry of inspector into dwellings	67
70.	Certificates of appointment of inspectors	68

(2.) Certifying Surgeons.

71.	Poor Law medical officers to act where no certifying surgeon within three miles	68
72.	Appointment of certifying surgeons	68
73.	Regulations as to the grant of certificates of fitness	69
74.	Fees of certifying surgeons for examination of children and young persons	69

(3.) Miscellaneous.

75.	Notice of factory to be given to inspector	71
76.	Regulation of hours by public clock	71
77.	Registers to be kept in a factory or workshop	71
78.	Affixing in factory or workshop of abstract of Act and notices	72
79.	Printing or writing and service of notices and documents, &c.	73
80.	Inspection of weights and measures used in factories and workshops	74

(4.) Fines.

81.	Fine for not keeping factory or workshop in conformity with Act	74
-----	---	----

Section	Page
82. Penal compensation to person injured by want of fence to machinery, &c.	75
83. Fine for employing children, young persons, and women contrary to the Act	75
84. Fine on parent for allowing child or young person to be employed contrary to the Act, or neglecting to cause child to attend school	76
85. Forgery of certificates, false entries and declarations	76
86. Fine on person committing offence for which occupier is liable	77
87. Power of occupier to exempt himself from fine on conviction of the actual offender	77
88. Restraint on cumulative fines	78

(5.) *Legal Proceedings.*

89. Prosecution of offences and recovery and application of fines	78
90. Appeal to quarter sessions	79
91. Limitation of time and general provisions as to summary proceedings	81
92. Evidence in summary proceedings	82

PART IV.

DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AND REPEAL.

(1.) *Definitions.*

93. Factories and workshops to which Act applies	84
94. Definition of employment and working for hire	87
95. Definition of "certified efficient school;" "recognised efficient school"	88
96. General Definitions. "Child." "Young person." "Woman." "Parent." "Treasury." "Secretary of State." "Education Department." "Sanitary authority." "Person." "Week." "Night." "Prescribed." "Summary Jurisdiction Acts." "Court of Summary Jurisdiction." "Mill-gearing."	89

Special Exemption of certain Trades.

97. Exemption of handicrafts in Fifth Schedule in private houses	91
98. Exemption of certain home-work	92

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

xxiii

Section		Page
	<i>(2.) Savings.</i>	
99.	Saving as to liability of hirer of machine where not occupier	92
100.	Saving for person employed in repair of machinery or of factory or workshop, or in process of curing fish	92
101.	Application to factories and workshops of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55	93
102.	Construction of enactments, &c., referring to repealed Acts	93
	<i>(3.) Application of Act to Scotland and Ireland.</i>	
103.	Temporary saving for employment of children under 10 and children over 13 in Scotland and Ireland	93
104.	Certificates of birth for purposes of Act	94
105.	Application of Act to Scotland	95
106.	Application of Act to Ireland	98
	<i>(4.) Repeal.</i>	
107.	Repeal of Acts	100

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH.

Factories and Workshops in which the Employment of Young Persons and Children is restricted.

1.	Restriction of employment of young persons and children	103
2.	Of children, &c., in glass works	103
3.	Of girls under 16 in certain employments	103
4.	Of children in metal grinding and lucifer-match dipping	104
5.	Of child under 11 in dry grinding, &c.	104

SECOND SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS.

Places forbidden for Meals.

As to parts of factories or workshops in which children, young persons, and women are forbidden to take meals	104
---	-----

THIRD SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

PART ONE.

Period of Employment.

	Page
Employment of children, young persons, and women between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. in certain trades . . .	105

PART TWO.

Meal Hours.

Cases in which provisions as to meal times are not to apply	106
--	-----

PART THREE.

Overtime.

Factories and workshops in which young persons and women may be allowed to work for fourteen hours a day under certain restrictions	107
---	-----

PART FOUR.

Additional Half Hour.

Factories in which a child, young person, or woman may be employed for an additional half-hour . . .	110
---	-----

PART FIVE.

Overtime for Perishable Articles.

Factories and workshops in which women may be em- ployed for fourteen hours a day	110
--	-----

PART SIX.

Night Work.

Factories in which male young persons may be em- ployed at night	111
---	-----

PART SEVEN.

Spell.

Continuous employment of children, young persons, and women for five hours in certain textile factories during the winter months	111
--	-----

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

xxv

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

LIST OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

PART ONE.

Non-Textile Factories.

	Page
"Print works." "Bleaching and Dyeing works."	
"Earthenware works." "Lucifer-match works."	
"Percussion - cap works." "Cartridge works."	
"Paper-staining works." "Fustian-cutting works."	
"Blast-furnaces." "Copper mills." "Iron mills."	
"Foundries." "Metal and india-rubber works."	
"Paper mills." "Glass works." "Tobacco factories."	
"Letter-press printing works." "Book-binding works." "Flax scutch mills"	112

PART TWO.

Non-Textile Factories and Workshops.

"Hat works." "Rope works." "Bakehouses." "Lace warehouses." "Shipbuilding yards." "Quarries."	
"Pit-banks"	114

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Straw plaiting. Pillow-lace making. Glove making.	116
---	-----

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Acts repealed	117
Orders made by Secretary of State under the Act (Appendix)	121

THE
FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT,
1878.

41 VICT. c. 16.

An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law
Relating to Factories and Workshops.

[27th May, 1878.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

I. This Act may be cited as the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

Sect. 1.
Short title.

II. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act: Provided that at any time after the passing of this Act any appointment, regulation, or order may be made, any notice issued, form prescribed, and act done which appears to a Secretary of State necessary or proper to be made, issued, prescribed, or done for the purpose of bringing this Act into operation at the commencement thereof.

Sect. 2.
Commence-
ment of
Act.

PART I.

GENERAL LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (a).

(1.) *Sanitary Provisions.***Sect. 3.**

Sanitary
condition of
factory and
workshop.

III. A factory and a workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance (b).

A factory or workshop shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health (c).

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act (d).

(a) As to what are factories and workshops within the scope of the Act, see s. 93 ; p. 84.

(b) Special provisions are made as to limewashing, &c., for the purpose of securing the observance of this requirement as to cleanliness. S. 33, p. 38 ; and see s. 63, p. 60.

(c) In respect of factories and workshops where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel, or any process is carried on, by which dust is generated and inhaled by the worker to an injurious extent, an inspector has power to direct the adoption of some mechanical means to prevent such inhalation. S. 36.

(d) And the occupier thereof will consequently render himself liable to a fine of £1. S. 81.

"Domestic" factories and workshops where children and young persons are not employed are exempted from the provisions of this section. S. 61.

Amongst the "nuisances" liable to be dealt with summarily

IV. Where it appears to an inspector under this **Sect. 4.** Act that any act, neglect, or default in relation to any drain, watercloset, earthcloset, privy, ashpit, water-supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or workshop is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under this Act, that inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default to the sanitary authority (e) in whose district the factory or work-

Notice by inspector to sanitary authority of sanitary defects in factory or workshop.

under the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), the following are specified by s. 91 (of that Act), namely :—

Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health (sub-s. 1).

Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family (sub-s. 5).

Any factory, workshop, or workplace (*not already under the operation of any general Act for the regulation of factories or bake-houses*), not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable any gases vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein, that is a nuisance or injurious to health, or so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein (sub-s. 6).

But the above-mentioned provisions (sub-ss. 5 and 6) of the Public Health Act, 1875, do not apply to a factory or workshop which is subject to this Act. S. 101, *post*. And the words italicised in the enactment as above cited are repealed. S. 107, 6th sched., *post*.

(e) The expression "sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and any commissions, board or vestry in the metropolis having like powers as such urban sanitary authority. S. 96, *infra*. For the meaning of the expression in the application of the Act to Scotland and Ireland, see ss. 105, 106.

By the Public Health Act, 1875, where it appears to any local authority by the report of their surveyor that any house is used or

Sect. 4. shop is situate, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice, and take such action thereon, as to that authority may seem proper for the purpose of enforcing the law.

An inspector under this Act may, for the purposes of this section, take with him into a factory or a workshop a medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or other officer of the sanitary authority.

(2.) *Safety.*

Sect. 5. V. With respect to the fencing of machinery in a factory (*f*) the following provisions shall have effect :
 Fencing of certain machinery.

(1.) Every hoist or teagle near to which any person (*g*) is liable to pass or to be employed, and every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam or water or

intended to be used as a factory or building, in which persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed at one time in any manufacture, trade or business, the local authority may, if they think fit, by written notice require the owner or occupier of such house, within the time therein specified, to construct a sufficient number of waterclosets, earthclosets, or privies, and ashpits, for the separate use of each sex. And any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any such notice is liable for each default to a penalty of £20, and to a further penalty of 40s. for every day during which the default is continued. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 38 ; and *v. supra*.

(*f*) The application of this section and of ss. 6, 8, 9, *infra*, is confined to factories. Threshing machines, it may be mentioned, are now required to be fenced. 41 Vict. c. 12.

(*g*) It will be observed that the requirement as to fencing machinery applies to the protection of *any* person who is liable to pass or be employed near to it, and is not limited, as it was in some cases under the repealed Acts (see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 21 ; 19 & 20 Vict. c. 38 ; *Britton v. The Great Western Cotton Company*, 41 L. J. Ex. 99 ; L. R. 7 Ex. 130 ; and per Parke, B., *Coe v. Platt*, 6 Exch. 757), to the protection of children, young persons, and women only.

other mechanical power, whether in the engine house or not, and every part of a steam engine and water wheel, shall be securely fenced (*h*); and Sect. 5.

- (2.) Every wheel-race not otherwise secured (*i*) shall be securely fenced close to the edge of the wheel-race; and
- (3.) Every part of the mill-gearing (*j*) shall

(*h*) It was decided upon the corresponding provisions of the repealed Acts that their application was not limited to that part of the machinery which first conveys the power; but that it extended to every wheel from first to last, which is in any sense the *medium* of communication, although that part which actually does the work need not be fenced. *Holmes v. Clarke*, 6 H. & N. 349; 30 L. J. Ex. 185; 7 H. & N. 937; 31 L. J. Ex. 356. It will not be sufficient that the machinery be fenced in the ordinary manner used and approved as sufficient in the best regulated mills in the district, "for," as was said by the Court in *Schofield v. Schunk*, 24 L. T. 253, "the best regulated mills might be ill-regulated mills in which the "machinery was not securely fenced." But the adoption of the best means of fencing machinery known at the time would be sufficient. *Id.*

(*i*) For the purpose of being "otherwise secured," it is not sufficient that the wheel-race is only accessible on unusual occasions. *Britton v. Great Western Cotton Company*, *ubi supra*.

(*j*) The expression "mill-gearing," comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process. S. 96.

It has been held by the Court of Queen's Bench, upon 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 21, to amount to no excuse for not fencing a shaft (being part of mill-gearing in motion), that it was not near to where any person was employed, but was at such a distance and height away from the nearest place of approach thereto, and was so situated that no danger or liability to accident existed therefrom so as to require it to be fenced (*Doel v. Sheppard*, 5 E. & B. 856; 25 L. J. Q. B.

Sect. 5.

either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced; and

- (4.) All fencing shall be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use for the purpose of any manufacturing process (*k*).

124, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 38, s. 4). The requirement of this section, however, is in the alternative, namely, that the mill-gearing shall *either* be securely fenced, or be in such a position, or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed, as it would be if it were securely fenced.

(*k*) It would seem that the obligation imposed by sub-s. 4 does not apply to cases in which the engine is used for other than manufacturing purposes; as, for instance, trying whether the machinery is in repair. See *Coe v. Platt*, *ubi supra*. The mill-gearing in each separate room of a factory is separate and distinct from the mill-gearing in any other room; and, consequently, requires fencing only when some manufacturing process is going on in that room, and it is in motion for that purpose. Thus, in a cotton factory the machinery was worked by a steam-engine which drove an horizontal shaft passing along the lower floor of the factory; this horizontal shaft moved several vertical shafts which passed through the upper floors, and worked the machinery by which the cotton was manufactured in the different rooms of the factory. One of these vertical shafts had its fencing removed for the purpose of repair, and all the machines which were worked by this shaft were at rest; but the vertical shaft itself revolved, and the process of manufacture continued to be carried on in the other rooms of the factory. In an action brought by a young person, an employ   in the factory, for an injury sustained by the revolution of this vertical shaft, the question in effect was, whether that part of the machinery which caused the accident was in *motion for a manufacturing process*. And the Court of Exchequer decided it in the negative. *Coe v. Platt*, 7 Exch. 923; 22 L. J. Ex. 164.

A factory in which there is a contravention of Sect. 5.
 this section shall be deemed not to be kept in con-
 formity with this Act (1).

(1) For this offence the occupier will be liable to a penalty of £10.
 S. 81. But if any person is killed or injured in consequence of his
 neglect in complying with the requirements of this and following
 sections, the penalty to which he renders himself liable will be
 £100. S. 82.

Moreover, in the event of personal injury to any person employed
 at the factory, arising from such neglect to fence any machinery, &c.,
 required by the Act to be fenced, the owner or occupier will be
 liable to an action for the recovery of damages at the suit of such
 person (or, if he is killed, at the suit of his personal representatives,
 under Lord Campbell's Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93); this action being
 founded upon the breach of a *statutory* duty. The fact that the
 statute imposes penalties does not deprive the injured party of this
 right of action, the remedy by penalties being cumulative. *Caswell*
v. Worth, 5 EL. & BL. 849; 25 L. J. Q. B. 121; 2 Jur. N. S. 116;
Couch v. Steel, 3 E. & B. 402; 23 L. J. Q. B. 420. And the duty to
 fence being thus imposed by statute, the occupier will be liable for
 the injury sustained by the servant in consequence of a neglect of
 that duty, notwithstanding the general doctrine (see *The Barton's*
Hill Coal Co. v. Reid, 3 Macq. H. L. Ca. 266; 2 Jur. N. S. 767)
 that the servant cannot recover for injuries sustained whilst in his
 master's service. *Holmes v. Clarke*, *ubi supra*, n. (h). But the
 negligence of the plaintiff would be a good defence; *id.*; *Caswell v.*
Worth, *ubi supra*; *McCracken v. Dargan*, 1 Irish Jurist, N. S. 404.
 In one case it was held, that where machinery is required by Act
 of Parliament to be protected so as to guard against danger to
 persons working it, if a servant enters into the employment when
 the machinery is in a state of safety, and continues in the service
 after it has become dangerous in consequence of the protection being
 decayed or withdrawn, but complains of the want of protection,
 and the master promises to restore it, but fails so to do, the master
 is guilty of negligence, and if any accident occurs to the servant, is
 responsible. "Many cases," says *Pollock*, C. B., delivering the

8 THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

judgment of the Court, "might be put in which a servant might reasonably incur the risk instead of abandoning the service; and, if during a period when the danger of the service is increased by the machinery becoming unprotected either by accident or from other cause, the servant complains, and the master promises that the protection shall be restored, it must be considered that the master takes upon himself the responsibility of any accident that may occur during that period." *Holmes v. Clarke*. This decision was upheld on appeal by the Court of Exchequer Chamber (though, as to some of the judges, mainly upon the ground that, independently of any statutory duty or obligation, there was *negligence* in the defendant in not fencing the machinery on which the plaintiff was employed); 7 H. & N. 937; 31 L. J. Ex. 356; 9 L. T. N. S. 178. In the case of *Britton v. The Great Western Cotton Co.*, L. R. 7 Ex. 130; 41 L. J. Ex. 99; 27 L. T. N. S. 125; 20 W. R. 525; the facts were as follows: The deceased, B., who was twenty-two years old, entered the defendant's service as a coal-trimmer on the 27th September, 1870. He was promoted to be an engine-driver on the 11th October, and on the 14th was requested to grease the bearings between the fly and spur wheel of a steam-engine. The fly-wheel was 15 feet, and the spur-wheel 16 feet in diameter. At the time of the accident which caused his death, he had been five days at his work. In order to do it, he had to stand on a wall in a cavity made for the purpose, into which he crawled through the spokes of the fly-wheel, which was on his left hand, revolving in a wheel-race in the engine-house at the rate of fifty-six revolutions a minute; the spur-wheel being on his right hand, revolving at the same rate, in a room in the factory. The wall was 2 feet 6 inches thick, and the utmost distance between the spokes of the two wheels was 2 feet 10 inches. The wheel-race in which the fly-wheel revolved was fenced in the engine-house along its outer edges, but was unprotected on the wall side at the place where B. was placed to do his work. On the sixth morning of his employment he was caught up by the fly-wheel, whirled into the air, and killed. The action was then brought under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover the pecuniary loss caused to his widow and child by his death. The learned judge, *Brett, J.*, having ruled at the trial that there was an unqualified duty to fence the wheel-race, not being otherwise secured, close to its edge, the jury found,

first, that the place in question was the edge of a "wheel-race" (about which there had been some conflict of evidence); and, secondly, that the deceased had not been guilty of contributory negligence either in undertaking the employment or whilst engaged upon it. A rule having been afterwards obtained, upon leave reserved, on the grounds, amongst others, that there was no statutory duty to fence the place in question, and that the deceased had *voluntarily* incurred the risks incidental to his employment, it was held by the Court of Exchequer, first, That the defendants were bound under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 21, to fence the place where B. had to stand, it being the edge of a wheel-race "not otherwise secured;" and, secondly, that the dangerous character of the employment was not so obvious as that he must necessarily be taken to have known it; and that, even assuming he did know it, that circumstance was not enough to constitute him a "volunteer" in such a sense as to exonerate the defendants from liability for the consequences of their breach of their *statutory* duty.

A., an operative in a factory, sued B., the owner, for an injury alleged to have happened in the course of his employment, by reason of a certain shaft in motion for the manufacturing process then going on, not having been securely fenced pursuant to 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 21. B. pleaded that it was the duty of A., at the time of the accident in question, to put a certain belt upon one of the drums attached to the shaft, which were beyond the reach of A. unless he raised himself above the level of the floor; that it was a positive and known rule of the factory not to put a belt upon a drum by hand, nor otherwise than by a crutch, which was provided for that purpose; and that A. had been expressly forbidden to attempt putting the belt on by hand or without using the crutch; and that A., in violation of the rule and express command, by means of a certain board insecurely placed at a height upon the floor, proceeded to put the belt with his hand, and without the aid of the crutch, upon the drum attached to the shaft; whereby, and not by the defendant's default, the injury happened. Upon demurrer to this plea it was held that the defence was a good answer to the action. *McCracken v. Dargan*, 1 Irish Jurist, N. S. 404 (Q. B.).

Again, the owner or occupier of the factory, by neglecting to provide sufficient fencings, or to take reasonable precautions to pre-

Sect. 6.
Fencing
of other
dangerous
machinery,
of which
notice is
given by
inspector.

VI. Where an inspector considers that in a factory any part of the machinery (*m*) of any kind moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, to which the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the fencing of machinery do not apply, is not securely fenced, and is so dangerous as to be likely to cause bodily injury to any person employed in the factory, the following provisions shall apply to the fencing of such machinery :

vent accidents from dangerous machinery, may render himself liable to an action at the suit of any injured person, founded upon his *common law* duty in that respect, and independently of any statutory provisions. *Holmes v. Clarke, ubi supra* (Exch. Ch.). For the doctrine is, that, where a servant is employed on machinery, from the use of which danger may arise, it is the duty of the master to take due care and to use all reasonable means to guard against and prevent any defects from which increased and unnecessary danger may arise. *Id.* ; *Barton's Hill Coal Co. v. Reid*, 3 Macq. H. L. C. 266, 288 ; *Roberts v. Smith*, 2 H. & N. 213 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 319 ; *Ashworth v. Stanwix*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 183 ; 3 E. & E. 701 ; *Mellors v. Shaw*, 1 B. & S. 437 ; 30 L. J. Q. B. 333 ; *Watling v. Oastler*, 40 L. J. Ex. 43. But in this action, as in that founded upon the statutory liability, the contributory negligence of the plaintiff will afford a good defence ; *vide supra*, p. 7.

Moreover, although the machinery may be sufficiently fenced to satisfy both the *statutory* and the *common law* duty in that behalf (see *ante*), the owner may, notwithstanding, render himself liable for injuries incurred by his work-people in the use of it by reason of his (the owner's) negligence in the use of the machinery ; as by employing a young person about it quite inexperienced in its use ; or with directions which are improper and which are likely to lead to danger of which the young person is not aware, and of which the owner is aware ; "for, as it is his duty to take reasonable care " to avert such danger, he is responsible for any injury which may " ensue from the use of such machinery." *Per Cockburn*, L. C. J. ; *Grizzle v. Frost*, 3 F. & F. 622.

(*m*) Including any driving strap or band. Sub-s. 6.

- (1.) The inspector shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to fence the part of the machinery which the inspector so deems to be dangerous : Sect. 6.
- (2.) The occupier, within seven days after the receipt of the notice, may serve on the inspector a requisition to refer the matter to arbitration ; and thereupon the matter shall be referred to arbitration, and two skilled arbitrators shall be appointed, the one by the inspector and the other by the occupier ; and the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration (*n*) shall, subject to the express provisions of this section, apply to the said arbitration, and the arbitrators or their umpire shall give the decision within twenty-one days after the last of the arbitrators, or, in the case of the umpire, after the umpire is appointed, or within such further time as the occupier and inspector, by writing, allow ; and if the decision is not so given the matter shall be referred to the arbitration of an umpire to be appointed by the judge of the county court within the jurisdiction of which the factory is situate : 8 & 9 Vict.
c. 16.
- (3.) If the arbitrators or their umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the notice shall be cancelled, and the occupier shall not be required to fence in pursuance thereof, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid as the expenses of the inspectors under this Act :

(*n*) 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16, ss. 128—134.

Sect. 6.

(4.) If the occupier does not, within the said seven days, serve on the inspector a requisition to refer the matter to arbitration or does not appoint an arbitrator within seven days after he served that requisition, or if neither the arbitrators nor the umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the occupier shall securely fence the said machinery in accordance with the notice, or with the award of the arbitrators or umpire if it modifies the notice, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid by the occupier, and shall be recoverable from him by the inspector in the county court :

(5.) Where the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with the requirements of this section as to securely fencing the said machinery in accordance with the notice or award, or fails to keep the said machinery securely fenced in accordance therewith, or fails constantly to maintain such fencing in an efficient state while the machinery required to be fenced is in motion for the purpose of any manufacturing process, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act :

(6.) For the purpose of this section and of any provisions of this Act relating thereto, "machinery" shall be deemed to include any driving strap or band.

Sect. 7.

VII. Where an inspector considers that in a
Fencing of factory or workshop (o) a vat, pan, or other structure,

(o) It will be observed that the application of this section is not confined to factories, as are sections 5, 6, 8, 9. And it will also be observed, that its requirements extend only to those structures

which is used in the process or handicraft carried on in such factory or workshop, and near to or over which children or young persons (*p*) are liable to pass or to be employed, is so dangerous, by reason of its being filled with hot liquid or molten metal or otherwise, as to be likely to be a cause of bodily injury to any child or young person employed in the factory or workshop, he shall serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice requiring him to fence such vat, pan, or other structure.

Sect. 7.

dangerous
vats or
structures
of which
notice is
given by
inspector.

The provisions of this Act with respect to the fencing of machinery which an inspector considers not to be securely fenced and to be dangerous shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section, with the substitution of the vat, pan, or other structure, for machinery, and with the addition of workshop, and if the occupier of a factory or workshop fails constantly to maintain the fencing required under this section in an efficient state, while such vat, pan, or other structure is so filled or otherwise dangerous as aforesaid, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

VIII. Where an inspector observes in a factory that any grindstone, worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power is in itself so faulty, or is fixed in so faulty a manner as to be likely to cause bodily injury to the grinder using the same, he shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to replace such faulty grindstone, or to properly fix the grindstone fixed in the faulty manner.

Sect. 8.

Fixing of
grindstones
securely and
replacing of
faulty
grindstone
when notice
is given by
inspector.

The provisions of this Act with respect to the

near to or over which children or young persons are liable to pass or to be employed. See n. (*g*), *supra*.

(*p*) The expression "child" means a person under the age of 14 years; and "young person" a person of the age of 14 years, and under the age of 18 years. S. 96.

Sect. 8. fencing of machinery which an inspector considers not to be securely fenced and to be dangerous shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section with the necessary modifications.

Where the occupier of a factory fails to keep the grindstone mentioned in the notice or award in such a state and fixed in such manner as not to be dangerous, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

Sect. 9.

Restriction on cleaning of machinery while in motion or working between parts of self-acting machinery.

IX. A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A young person or woman (*q*) shall not be allowed to clean such part of the machinery in a factory as is mill-gearing (*r*) while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery.

A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A child, young person, or woman allowed to clean or to work in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act (*s*).

(3.) *Employment and Meal Hours.*

Sect. 10.

Period of employ-

X. A child, young person, or woman shall not

(*q*) The expression "woman" means a woman of 18 years of age and upwards. S. 96.

(*r*) See n. (*j*), p. 5.

(*s*) For the offence of employing a child, young person, or woman, contrary to the provisions of the Act, the occupier renders himself liable to a fine of £3, or if the offence is committed during the night £5 for each child, young person, or woman so employed. S. 83.

be employed in a factory or workshop except **Sect. 10.**
 during the period of employment hereinafter men-
 tioned (t).

ment of
 children,
 young per-
 sons and
 women.

(t) See definitions of expressions "child," "young person," and "women." S. 96. The employment of a child under ten years of age, in factories or workshops, is entirely prohibited. S. 20. A child of thirteen years who has attained a certain standard of education may be employed as a young person. S. 26.

By employment is meant working in a factory or workshop, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory or workshop used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein. S. 94.

The period of employment must be specified in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop; and the period so specified will be deemed to be the period of employment there. See s. 19. As to the use of a public clock for the purpose of regulating the period of employment, see s. 76.

For the penalties attached to the offence of employing persons contrary to the Act, see ss. 83, 84.

Section 11, *infra*, regulates the period of employment for young persons and women in textile factories; s. 12, for children in textile factories; s. 13, for young persons and women in non-textile factories and for women in workshops; s. 14, for children in non-textile factories and workshops; s. 15, for women in workshops, and s. 16, for children and young persons in what are called "domestic" workshops. Ss. 42—52, contain several special exceptions relaxing the law as to the period of employment in certain cases; s. 50 containing regulations in favour of Jews.

The Act contains several "special exceptions," relaxing the general law as to the period of employment, ss. 42—51;—and as to meal hours, s. 52; and employment overtime, and night employment are allowed in some cases, subject to restrictions. Ss. 53—60.

Sect. 11.

Period of
employ-
ment, &c.,
for young
persons and
women in a
textile
factory.

XI. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a textile factory (*u*) the following regulations shall be observed :

- (1.) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall either begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at six o'clock in the evening, or begin at seven o'clock in the morning and end at seven o'clock in the evening ; and
- (2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall begin either at six o'clock or at seven o'clock in the morning (*v*) ; and
- (3.) Where the period of employment on Saturdays begins at six o'clock in the morning, that period—
 - (a.) If not less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever ; and
 - (b.) If less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at half an hour after noon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever ; and
- (4.) Where the period of employment on Satur-

(*u*) For the definition of "textile" factory, see s. 93; p. 84.

(*v*) In the factories and workshops specified in the third Schedule, pt. 1, the occupier has the option of fixing the period of employment, except on Saturday, between eight a.m. and eight p.m. ; and on Saturday, between eight a.m. and four p.m., or between seven a.m. and three p.m. S. 42 : pp. 44, 105.

day begins at seven o'clock in the morning, that period shall end at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon as regards any manufacturing process, and at two o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and

- (5.) There shall be allowed for meals during the said period of employment in the factory *(w)*—

(a.) On every day except Saturday not less than two hours, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon; and

(b.) On Saturday not less than half an hour; and

- (6.) A young person or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than four hours and a half, without an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal *(x)*.

XII. With respect to the employment of children in a textile *(y)* factory the following regulations shall be observed—

Sect. 12.
Period of
employ-
ment for
children in
textile
factory.

- (1.) Children shall not be employed except on the system either of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or of employment on alternate days only; *(z)* and

(w) The times allowed for meals must be specified in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop, and the times so specified will be deemed to be the times allowed there. S. 19.

(x) In certain cases, between the first day of November and the last of March, employment is allowed to be continuous without this interval. S. 48.

(y) See n. *(u)*, *supra*.

(z) The occupier is required to specify in a notice affixed in the

Sect. 12.

- (2.) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall, except on Saturday, begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person, and end at one o'clock in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before one o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time; and
- (3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set shall, except on Saturday, begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, or at any later hour at which the dinner time terminates, and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person; and
- (4.) The period of employment for any child on Saturday shall begin and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person; and
- (5.) A child shall not be employed in two successive periods of seven days in a morning set, nor in two successive periods of seven days in an afternoon set, and a child shall not be employed on two successive Saturdays, nor on Saturday in any week (a) if on any other day in the same week his period of employment has exceeded five hours and a half; and
- (6.) When a child is employed on the alternate day system the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be

factory or workshop on which of these two systems children are employed; and all the children must be employed according to the system so specified. S. 19.

(a) "Week" means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. S. 96.

employed on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks; and Sect. 12.

- (7.) A child shall not on either system be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal (b).

XIII. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a non-textile factory (c), and of young persons in a workshop, the following regulations shall be observed: Sect. 13.

- (1.) The period of employment (d), except on Saturday, shall (save as is in this Act specially excepted) either begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at six o'clock in the evening, or begin at seven o'clock in the morning and end at seven o'clock in the evening; and Period of employment &c., for young persons and women in non-textile factory, and for young persons in workshop.
- (2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall (save as is in this Act specially excepted) begin at six o'clock in the morning, or at seven o'clock in the morning, and end at two o'clock in the afternoon (e); and

(b) n. (x), *supra*.

(c) For the definition of "non-textile" factory, see s. 93. Print works, and bleaching and dyeing works are "non-textile" factories, but they are regulated by ss. 11, 12, as to the period of employment. S. 40.

(d) The Secretary of State has power to meet the exigencies of particular trades by granting a "special exception" in favour of non-textile factories and workshops, making the period of employment between the hours of nine a.m. and nine p.m. S. 43; and see s. 42. As to the period of employment in bakehouses of male young persons of 16 years of age, see s. 45.

(e) See s. 18.

Sect. 13.

(3.) There shall be allowed for meals during the said period of employment in the factory or workshop—

(a.) On every day except Saturday not less than one hour and a half, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon ; and

(b.) On Saturday not less than half an hour ; and

(4.) A young person or a woman in a non-textile factory and a young person in a workshop shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal (f).

Sect. 14.

Period of employment for children in non-textile factory and workshop.

XIV. With respect to the employment of children in a non-textile factory and a workshop the following regulations shall be observed (g) :—

(1.) Children shall not be employed except either on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or (in a factory or workshop in which not less than two hours are allowed for meals on every day except Saturday) on the system of employment on alternate days only ; and

(2.) The period of employment for a child in a

A Secretary of State is, moreover, empowered to grant a special exception in favour of any class of non-textile factories or workshops, substituting some other day in the week for Saturday as regards the hour at which the period of employment is required by the Act to end on Saturday. S. 46. As to the hours of employment on Saturday in the process of Turkey red dyeing, see s. 47.

(f) See n. (x), *supra*.

(g) See notes to the preceding section.

morning set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at six or seven o'clock in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before one o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time; and Sect. 14.

- (3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, or at any hour later than half-past twelve o'clock at which the dinner time terminates, and end on Saturday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and on any other day at six or seven o'clock in the evening, according as the period of employment for children in the morning set began at six or seven o'clock in the morning; and
- (4.) A child shall not be employed in two successive periods of seven days in a morning set, nor in two successive periods of seven days in an afternoon set, and a child shall not be employed on Saturday in any week in the same set in which he has been employed on any other day of the same week; and
- (5.) When a child is employed on the alternate day system—
 - (a.) The period of employment for such child shall, except on Saturday, either begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at six o'clock in the evening, or begin at seven o'clock in the morning and end at seven o'clock in the evening; and
 - (b.) The period of employment for such child shall on Saturday begin at six or seven o'clock in the

Sect. 14.

morning, and end at two o'clock in the afternoon; and

- (c.) There shall be allowed to such child for meals during the said period of employment not less, on any day except Saturday, than two hours, and on Saturday than half an hour; but

- (d.) The child shall not be employed in any manner on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks; and

- (6.) A child shall not on either system be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

Sect. 15.

Period of employment, time for meals, and length of continuous employment for women in workshop.

XV. With respect to the employment of women in workshops, the following regulations shall be observed:

- (1.) In a workshop which is conducted on the system of employing therein children and young persons, or either of them, a woman shall not be employed except during the same period and subject to the same restrictions as if she were a young person; and the regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of young persons in a workshop shall apply accordingly to the employment of women in that workshop (*h*); and

- (2.) In a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons—

- (a.) The period of employment for a woman shall, except on Saturday, begin at six o'clock in the morning

(*h*) S. 13.

and end at nine o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at four o'clock in the afternoon; and

Sect. 15.

- (b.) There shall be allowed to a woman for meals and absence from work during the period of employment not less, except on Saturday, than four hours and a half, and on Saturday than two hours and a half.

A workshop shall not be deemed to be conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons until the occupier has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system.

XVI. Where (i) persons are employed at home, that is to say, in a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, is by reason of the work carried on there a factory or workshop within the meaning of this Act, and in which neither steam, water, nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the foregoing regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not apply to such factory or workshop, and in lieu

Sect. 16.

Period of employment and time for meals for children and young persons in domestic workshop.

(i) This section comprises the definition of what are called "domestic" factories and workshops. But the exercise in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, of manual labour for the purposes of gain in or incidental to some of the purposes in this Act in that behalf mentioned, will not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop when the labour is exercised at irregular intervals, and does not furnish the whole or principal means of living to such family. S. 98; p. 92.

As to the exemptions in favour of certain handicrafts, see s. 97.

Sect. 16. thereof the following regulations shall be observed therein :

- (1.) A child or young person shall not be employed in the factory or workshop except during the period of employment herein-after mentioned ; and
- (2.) The period of employment for a young person shall, except on Saturday, begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at four o'clock in the afternoon ; and
- (3.) There shall be allowed to every young person for meals and absence from work during the period of employment not less, except on Saturday, than four hours and a half, and on Saturday than two hours and a half ; and
- (4.) The period of employment for a child on every day either shall begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon, or shall begin at one o'clock in the afternoon and end at eight o'clock in the evening, or on Saturday at four o'clock in the afternoon ; and for the purpose of the provisions of this Act respecting education such child shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be employed in a morning or afternoon set ; and
- (5.) A child shall not be employed before the hour of one in the afternoon in two successive periods of seven days, nor after that hour in two successive periods of seven days, and a child shall not be employed on Saturday in any week before the hour of one in the afternoon, if on

any other day in the same week he has been employed before that hour, nor after that hour if on any other day of the same week he has been employed after that hour; and

- (6.) A child shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

XVII. With respect to meals the following regulations shall (save as is in this Act specially excepted,) be observed in a factory and workshop :

- (1.) All children, young persons, and women employed therein shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day; and

- (2.) A child, young person, or woman shall not during any part of the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is the being carried on (j).

Sect. 17.
Meal times to be simultaneous, and employment during meal times forbidden.

(j) These regulations do not apply to domestic factories and workshops, nor to workshops where children and young persons are not employed. S. 61. Nor do they apply in the cases and to the extent mentioned in part 2 of the 3rd schedule. S. 52; 3rd sched. pt. 2; pp. 51, 106.

In glass works, lucifer match works, and earthenware works, certain parts of the premises are forbidden as the places for meals. S. 39, and 2nd sched. And a Secretary of State has power to extend the prohibition to other trades. *Id.*

As to meal hours in the case of employment overtime under the Act, see s. 53, sub-s. 1; p. 52.

A child, young person, or woman, who is not allowed times for meals and absence from work as required by the Act, or who during any part of the times allowed for meals and absence from work is,

Sect. 18.

Regulations
as to
employ-
ment on
Saturday of
young
persons or
women
employed
only eight
hours a day.

XVIII. The period of employment (*k*) on Saturday for a young person or woman in a non-textile factory or workshop may be of the same length as on any other day if the period of employment of such young person or woman has not exceeded eight hours on any day of the same week, and if notice has been affixed in the factory or workshop and served on the inspector (*l*).

Sect. 19.

Notice
fixing
period of
employ-
ment, hours
of meals,
and mode of
employment
of children.

XIX. The occupier of a factory or workshop may from time to time fix within the limits allowed by this Act, and shall (save as is in this Act specially excepted) (*m*) specify in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop, the period of employment, the times allowed for meals, and whether the children are employed on the system of morning and afternoon sets or of alternate days.

The period of employment and the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop shall be deemed to be the period and times specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop; and all the children in the factory or workshop shall be employed either on the system of morning and afternoon sets or on the system of alternate days, according to the system for the time being specified in such notice:

Provided that a change in such period or times

in contravention of the Act, employed in a factory or workshop, or allowed to remain in any room, is employed contrary to the Act. S. 83; p. 75.

(*k*) S. 13; p. 19.

(*l*) The provisions of the Act as to the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or workshop, or of specifying any matter in the notices so affixed, and as to the allowance of any holidays to a child, young person or woman, do not apply to domestic factories or workshops, nor to workshops where children and young persons are not employed. S. 61.

(*m*) See n. (*l*), *supra*.

or system of employment shall not be made until after the occupier has served on an inspector and affixed in the factory or workshop notice of his intention to make such change, and shall not be made oftener than once a quarter, unless for special cause allowed in writing by an inspector. **Sect. 19.**

XX. A child under the age of ten years shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop (*n*). **Sect. 20.**

XXI. A child, young person, or woman shall not (save as is in this Act specially excepted) be employed on Sunday in a factory or workshop (*o*). **Sect. 21.**

(4.) *Holidays.*

XXII. The occupier of a factory or of a workshop shall (save as is in this Act specially excepted) (*p*) allow to every child, young person, and woman employed therein the following holidays (*q*); that is to say, **Sect. 22.**

- (1.) The whole of Christmas Day, and the whole either of Good Friday or, if it is so specified by the occupier in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop, of the next public holiday under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875; and in addition
- (2.) Eight half holidays in every year, but a whole holiday may be allowed in lieu of any two such half holidays; and

(*n*) The *minimum* age under the Factory Act, 1844, was eight years. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 29.

(*o*) An exception is made by sect. 51 in favour of Jews.

(*p*) These provisions do not apply to domestic factories and workshops, nor to workshops where children are not employed. S. 61, and see s. 50.

(*q*) A Secretary of State can in certain cases grant special exceptions authorizing the allowance of whole or half holidays on different days to any of the persons employed. S. 49. As to holidays in Scotland and Ireland, see s. 105, sub-s. 2; s. 106, sub-s. 2.

Sect. 22.

- (3.) At least half of the said half holidays or whole holidays shall be allowed between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of October in every year ; and
- (4.) Cessation from work shall not be deemed to be a half holiday or whole holiday, unless a notice of the half holiday or whole holiday has been affixed in the factory or workshop for at least the whole period of employment of young persons and women on the last previous work day but one ; and
- (5.) A half holiday shall comprise at least one half of the period of employment for young persons and women on some day other than Saturday.

A child, young person, or woman who

(a.) on a whole holiday fixed by or in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop is employed in the factory or workshop, or

(b.) on a half holiday fixed in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop is employed in the factory or workshop during the portion of the period of employment assigned for such half holiday,

shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

If in a factory or workshop such whole holidays or half holidays as required by this section are not fixed in conformity therewith, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds (r).

(5.) *Education of Children.*

Sect. 23.

XXIII. The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that

Attendance

child to attend some recognised efficient school **Sect. 23.**
 (which school may be selected by such parent) (s), at school of
 children
 employed in
 a factory or
 workshop.
 as follows:

- (1.) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall in every week, during any part of which he is so employed, be caused to attend on each work day for at least one attendance; and
- (2.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop be caused to attend for at least two attendances:
- (3.) An attendance for the purposes of this section shall be an attendance as defined for the time being by a Secretary of State

(s) The expression "parent" means a parent, guardian of, or person having the legal custody of, or control over, or having benefit from the wages, of a child or young person. S. 96. The "parent" will incur a penalty of £1 for neglecting to send the child to school. S. 84. The expression "recognised efficient school," means a "certified efficient school" (as defined by section 95), and also any school which the Education Department have not refused to take into consideration under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as a school giving efficient elementary education to and suitable for the children of a school district, and which is recognised for the time being by an inspector under this Act as giving efficient elementary education. A "certified efficient school," is a public elementary school within the meaning of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 75; 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86), and any workhouse school in England certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board, and also any elementary school which is not conducted for private profit and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and requires the like attendance from its scholars as is required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may be for the time being required by the Education Department, and is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school. S. 95.

Sect. 23.

with the consent of the Education Department and be between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening (t) :

Provided that—

- (a.) A child shall not be required by this Act to attend school on Saturday or on any holiday or half holiday allowed under this Act in the factory or workshop in which the child is employed ; and
- (b.) The non-attendance of the child shall be excused on every day on which he is certified by the teacher of the school to have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause, also when the school is closed during the ordinary holidays or for any other temporary cause ; and
- (c.) Where there is not within the distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of the child a recognised efficient school which the child can attend, attendance at a school temporarily approved in writing by an inspector under this Act, although not a recognised efficient school, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed attendance at a recognised efficient school until such recognised efficient school as aforesaid is established, and with a view to such establishment the inspector shall immediately report to the Education De-

(t) The expression "Secretary of State," means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. And "Education Department," the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. S. 96. For the purposes of this enactment "Attendance" has been defined to mean the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects. App. 134.

partment every case of the approval of a school by him under this section. **Sect. 23.**

A child who has not in any week attended school for all the attendances required by this section shall not be employed in the following week until he has attended school for the deficient number of attendances.

The Education Department shall from time to time, by the publication of lists or by notices or otherwise as they think expedient, provide for giving to all persons interested information of the schools in each school district which are recognised efficient schools.

XXIV. The occupier of a factory or workshop in which a child is employed shall on Monday in every week (after the first week in which such child began to work therein), or on some other day appointed for that purpose by an inspector, obtain from the teacher of the recognised efficient school attended by the child, a certificate (according to the prescribed (u) form and directions) respecting the attendance of such child at school in accordance with this Act. **Sect. 24.**

Obtaining
of school
attendance
certificate
by occupier
of factory or
workshop.

The employment of a child without obtaining such certificate as is required by this section shall be deemed to be employment of a child contrary to the provisions of this Act (v).

The occupier shall keep every such certificate for two months after the date thereof, if the child so long continues to be employed in his factory or his workshop, and shall produce the same to an inspector when required during that period.

XXV. The board authority or persons who manage a recognised efficient school attended by a child employed in a factory or workshop, or some person **Sect. 25.**

Payment by
occupier on

(u) That is, prescribed for the time being by a Secretary of State.
S. 96.

(v) S. 83.

Sect. 25.
application
of sum for
schooling
of child, and
deduction of
it from
wages.

authorised by such board authority or person, may apply in writing to the occupier of the factory or workshop to pay a weekly sum specified in the application, not exceeding threepence and not exceeding one-twelfth part of the wages of the child, and after that application the occupier, so long as he employs the child, shall be liable to pay to the applicants, while the child attends their school, the said weekly sum, and the sum may be recovered as a debt, and the occupier may deduct the sum so paid by him from the wages payable for the services of the child.

Sect. 26.
Employ-
ment as
young
person of
child of 13
on obtaining
an educa-
tional
certificate.

XXVI. When a child of the age of thirteen years has obtained from a person authorised by the Education Department a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or such standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, as hereinafter mentioned, that child shall be deemed to be a young person for the purposes of this Act.

The standards of proficiency and due attendance for the purposes of this section shall be such as may be from time to time fixed for the purposes of this Act by a Secretary of State, with the consent of the Education Department, and the standards so fixed shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall not have effect until the expiration of at least six months after such publication.

Attendance at a certified day industrial school (*w*) shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be attendance at a certified efficient school.

(*w*) That is, a day industrial school certified by a Secretary of State under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 16, and the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 118.

(6.) *Certificates of Fitness for Employment.*

XXVII. In a factory (x) a child or a young person **Sect. 27.**
 under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed for more than seven, or if the certifying surgeon for the district resides more than three miles from the factory thirteen, work days, unless the occupier of the factory has obtained a certificate, in the prescribed (y) form, of the fitness of such child or young person for employment in that factory.

Certificate of fitness for employment of children and young persons under 16 in factories.

A certificate of fitness for employment for the purposes of this Act shall be granted by the certifying surgeon for the district, and shall be to the effect that he is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of birth or other sufficient evidence, that the person named in the certificate of fitness is of the age therein specified, and has been personally examined by him, and is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory named in the certificate (z).

XXVIII. In order to enable occupiers of work- **Sect. 28.**

(x) Section 27 applies to factories only, but a Secretary of State is empowered to extend it to any class of workshops he may think expedient. S. 41. By s. 61, the provisions as to certificates of fitness for employment are to apply to "domestic" factories as if the same were workshops and not factories, p. 58.

(y) See n. (u), *supra*.

(z) The certificate must not be granted except upon personal examination and (as the general rule) at the place where the person is to be employed. S. 73. As to the appointment, remuneration and duties of certifying surgeons, see ss. 71—74. As to the power of an inspector to annul their certificates, s. 30.

A written declaration of the certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed, and believes him to be under the age set forth, is admissible evidence of the age in summary proceedings. S. 92.

Sect. 28.

Certificate
of fitness
for employ-
ment of
children
and young
persons
under 16 in
workshops.

shops (a) to better secure the observance of this Act, and prevent the employment in their workshops of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years who are unfitted for that employment, an occupier of a workshop is hereby authorised to obtain, if he thinks fit, from the certifying surgeon for the district, certificates of the fitness of children and of young persons under the age of sixteen years for employment in his workshop, in like manner as if that workshop were a factory, and the certifying surgeon shall examine the children and young persons, and grant certificates accordingly.

Sect. 29.

Power of
inspector to
require sur-
gical certifi-
cate of
capacity of
child or
young
person
under 16
for work.

XXIX. Where an inspector is of opinion that a child or a young person under the age of sixteen years is by disease or bodily infirmity incapacitated for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory or workshop in which he is employed, he may serve written notice thereof on the occupier of the factory or workshop, requiring that the employment of such child or young person be discontinued from the period named therein, not being less than one nor more than seven days after the service of such notice, and the occupier shall not continue after the period named in such notice to employ such child or young person (notwithstanding a certificate of fitness has been previously obtained for such child or young person), unless the certifying surgeon for the district has, after the service of the notice, personally examined such child or young person, and has certified that such child or young person is not so incapacitated as aforesaid.

Sect. 30.

Supple-
mental pro-
visions as

XXX. All factories and workshops in the occupation of the same occupier, and in the district of the same certifying surgeon, or any of them, may

(a) The occupier of a workshop is not *obliged* to obtain the certificate except in the cases of workshops to which the requirements of s. 27 has been extended by order of a Secretary of State. See n. (x), *supra*.

be named in the certificate of fitness for employment, if the surgeon is of opinion that he can truly give the certificate for employment therein. **Sect. 30.**

to certificate
of fitness for
employment.

The certificate of birth (which may be produced to a certifying surgeon) shall either be a certified copy of the entry in the register of births, kept in pursuance of the Acts relating to the registration of births (b), of the birth of the child or young person (whether such copy be obtained in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, or otherwise), or be a certificate from a local authority within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (c), to the effect that it appears from the returns transmitted to such authority in pursuance of the said Act by the registrar of births and deaths that the child was born at the date named in the certificate. **39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.**

Where a certificate of fitness for employment is to the effect that the certifying surgeon has been satisfied of the age of a child or young person by evidence other than the production of a certificate of birth, an inspector may, by notice in writing, annul the surgeon's certificate, if he has reasonable cause to believe that the real age of the child or young person named in it is less than that mentioned in the certificate, and thereupon that certificate shall be of no avail for the purposes of this Act.

When a child becomes a young person a fresh certificate of fitness must be obtained.

The occupier shall, when required, produce to an inspector at the factory or workshop in which a child or young person is employed, the certificate of fitness of such child or young person for employment, which he is required to obtain under this Act.

(b) See the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 88).

(c) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, ss. 7, 25. See s. 104 as to the modes of proving ages in Scotland and Ireland respectively.

(7.) *Accidents.*

Sect. 31.
Notice of
accidents
causing
death or
bodily
injury.

XXXI. Where there occurs in a factory or a workshop any accident (*d*) which either—

(*a.*) causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, or

(*b.*) causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent (*e*) the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident,

written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the inspector and to the certifying surgeon for the district, stating the residence of the person killed or injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if any such notice is not sent the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(*d*) As to the duties of the occupier in respect of protecting persons employed from dangerous machinery, &c., see pp. 5, *ante*, *et seq.*; ss. 6, *et seq.*

The requirements of this section do not apply to domestic factories and workshops, nor to workshops where children and young persons are not employed. S. 61; p. 58, *post*.

(*e*) An injured person will be held to have been "*prevented from returning to his work*" if he returns within the limited time with the intention of working, but without the ability to continue at his ordinary work; for his return with the intention of resuming work but without being in a state to fulfil it, is not sufficient. *Lakeman v. Stephenson*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 92; 37 L. J. M. C. 57; 9 B. & S. 54; 16 W. R. 509; 17 L. T. N. S. 539.

If any such accident as aforesaid occurs to a **Sect. 31.**
 person employed in an iron mill or blast furnace, or
 other factory or workshop where the occupier is not
 the actual employer of the person killed or injured,
 the actual employer shall immediately report the
 same to the occupier, and in default shall be liable
 to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

A notice of an accident, of which notice is re-
 quired by section sixty-three of the Explosives Act, **38 & 39 Vict**
 1875 (*f*), to be sent to a government inspector, need **c. 17.**
 not be sent to the certifying surgeon in pursuance of
 this section.

XXXII. Where a certifying surgeon receives in **Sect. 32.**
 pursuance of this Act notice of an accident in a **Investiga-**
 factory or a workshop, he shall with the least **tion of and**
 possible delay proceed to the factory or workshop, **report on**
 and make a full investigation as to the nature and **accidents by**
 cause of the death or injury caused by that acci- **certifying**
 dent, and within the next twenty-four hours send to **surgeon.**
 the inspector a report thereof.

The certifying surgeon, for the purpose only of
 an investigation under this section, shall have the
 same powers as an inspector (*g*), and shall also
 have power to enter any room in a building to
 which the person killed or injured has been re-
 moved.

There shall be paid to the said surgeon for the
 investigation such fee, not exceeding ten nor less
 than three shillings, as a Secretary of State considers
 reasonable, which fee shall be paid as expenses in-
 curred by a Secretary of State in the execution of
 this Act.

(*f*) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 17, s. 63.

(*g*) S. 68 (power of inspector).

PART II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR
CLASSES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.*(1.) Special Provisions for Health in certain
Factories and Workshops.*

Sect. 33.
Limewash-
ing and
washing of
the interior
of factories
and work-
shops.

XXXIII. For the purpose of securing the observance of the requirements of this Act as to cleanliness (*h*) in every factory and workshop, all the inside walls of the rooms of a factory or workshop, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of a factory or workshop, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be limewashed once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last limewashed; and if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act (*i*).

Where it appears to a Secretary of State that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, the regulations in this section are not required for the purpose of securing therein the observance of the requirements of this Act as to cleanliness, or are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this Act, grant to such class of factories or

(*h*) See s. 3; p. 2, *ante*.

(*i*) And the occupier will be liable to a penalty of £10. S. 81.

workshops, or parts thereof, a special exception **Sect. 33.**
that the regulations in this section shall not apply ———
thereto (j).

XXXIV. Where a bakehouse (k) is situate in any **Sect. 34.**
city, town, or place containing, according to the last **Limewash-**
published census for the time being, a population of **ing, paint-**
more than five thousand persons, all the inside walls **ing and**
of the rooms of such bakehouse, and all the ceilings **washing of**
or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, **the interior**
or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages **of bake-**
and staircases of such bakehouse, shall either be **houses.**
painted with oil or varnished or be limewashed, or
be partly painted or varnished and partly lime-
washed; where painted with oil or varnished there
shall be three coats of paint or varnish, and the
paint or varnish shall be renewed once at least in
every seven years, and shall be washed with hot
water and soap once at least in every six months;
where limewashed the limewashing shall be renewed
once at least in every six months.

A bakehouse in which there is any contravention
of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in
conformity with this Act.

XXXV. Where a bakehouse is situate in any **Sect. 35.**
city, town, or place containing, according to the last **Provision as**
published census for the time being, a population of **to sleeping**
more than five thousand persons, a place on the **places near**
same level with the bakehouse, and forming part of **bakehouses.**
the same building, shall not be used as a sleeping
place, unless it is constructed as follows; that is to
say,

(j) Before availing himself of any special exception granted by a
Secretary of State under this part of the Act, the occupier must serve
upon the inspector and affix in the factory or workshop proper notice
of his intention so to do. See s. 66.

(k) *I.e.*, any place in which is baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery,
from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived. S. 96; 4th
sched. (22); pp. 91, 115.

Sect. 35.

unless it is effectually separated from the bake-house by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and
 unless there be an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet in area, of which at the least four and a half superficial feet are made to open for ventilation.

Any person who lets or occupies or continues to let or knowingly suffers to be occupied any place contrary to this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, twenty shillings, and for every subsequent offence five pounds.

Sect. 36.

Provision as to ventilation by fan in factories and workshops.

XXXVI. If in a factory or workshop where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel, or any process is carried on, by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent (1), it appears to an inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation to be provided within a reasonable time; and if the same is not provided, maintained, and used, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

Sect. 37.

Protection of workers in wet-spinning.

XXXVII. A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed in any part of a factory in which wet-spinning is carried on, unless sufficient means be employed and continued for protecting the workers from being wetted, and, where hot water is used, for preventing the escape of steam into the room occupied by the workers.

A factory in which there is a contravention of

(1) Section 3 contains a general provision that factories and workshops shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless so far as is practicable all the dust and other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft. P. 2, *ante*.

this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act. Sect. 37.

(2.) *Special Restrictions as to Employment, Meals, and Certificates of Fitness.*

XXXVIII. A child or young person shall not, to the extent mentioned in the first schedule to this Act (*m*), be employed in the factories or workshops or parts thereof named in that schedule. **Sect. 38.**
Prohibition of employment of children and young persons in certain factories or workshops.

Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies (*n*).

XXXIX. A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal or to remain during the times allowed for meals (*o*) in the parts of factories or workshops to which this section applies (*p*); and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act. **Sect. 39.**
Prohibition of taking meals in certain parts of factories and workshops.

Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies.

This section applies to the parts of factories or workshops named in the second schedule to this Act.

Where it appears to a Secretary of State that by

(*m*) The restriction affects the following processes and manufactures, namely, silvering mirrors, making white lead, melting or annealing glass, making or finishing of bricks or tiles (not being ornamental tiles), the making or finishing of salt, grinding in the metal trade, the dipping of lucifer matches, and fustian cutting. See 1st sched. ; p. 103, *post*.

(*n*) See s. 61 ; p. 53, *post*.

(*o*) S. 17 contains the general regulations as to meals. P. 25, *ante*.

(*p*) This restriction applies to glass works, lucifer match works, and earthenware works.

Sect. 39. reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof not named in the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this Act extend the prohibition in this section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof.

If the prohibition in this section is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of children, young persons, and women in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof to which the prohibition has been extended by an order, he may, by an order made under this part of this Act, rescind the order of extension, without prejudice nevertheless to the subsequent making of another order.

Sect. 40.
In print
works and
bleaching
and dyeing
works,
period of
employ-
ment and
times
allowed for
meals.

XL. In print works and bleaching and dyeing works (q) the period of employment for a child, young person, and woman, and the times allowed for meals, shall be the same as if the said works were a textile factory, and the regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women in a textile factory shall apply accordingly, as if print works and bleaching and dyeing works were textile factories: save that

(q) These works are "non-textile factories" (see s. 93), and as such would but for the enactment of this section be subject to the regulations of ss. 11, 12, as to the period of employment. "Print works" are any premises in which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted or silken yarn, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper. "Bleaching and dyeing works" are any premises in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on. S. 96; 4th sched. (1), (2); pp. 91, 112.

nothing in this section shall prevent the continuous employment of a child, young person, or woman in the said works without an interval of half an hour for a meal, for the period allowed by this Act in a non-textile factory. **Sect. 40.**

XLI. Where it appears to a Secretary of State that by reason of special circumstances affecting any class of workshops it is expedient for protecting the health of the children and of the young persons under the age of sixteen years employed therein, to extend thereto the prohibition in this section mentioned, he may, by order made under this part of this Act, extend to such class of workshops the prohibition in this Act of the employment of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years without a certificate of the fitness (*r*) of such child or young person for employment, and thereupon the provisions of this Act with respect to certificates of fitness for employment shall apply to the class of workshops named in the order in like manner as if they were factories. **Sect. 41.**
Power to require certificates of fitness for employment of children and young persons under 16 in certain workshops.

If the prohibition is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of the children, and the young persons under the age of sixteen years employed in any class of workshops to which it has been extended under this section, he may by order made under this part of this Act rescind the order of extension, without prejudice nevertheless to the subsequent making of another order.

(*r*) See s. 28.

(3.) *Special Exceptions relaxing General Law in certain Factories and Workshops (s).*

(a.) *Period of Employment.*

Sect. 42.

Period of
employment
between
8 a.m. and
8 p.m. in
certain
cases.

XLII. In the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies (*t*) the period of employment for young persons and women, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may, except on Saturday, begin at eight o'clock in the morning and end at eight o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday may begin at eight o'clock in the morning and end at four o'clock in the afternoon, or where it begins at seven o'clock in the morning may end at three o'clock in the afternoon; and the period of employment for a child in a morning set may begin at the same hour, and the period of employment for a child in an afternoon set may end at the same hour.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in part one of the third schedule to this Act (*t*).

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the extension can be made without injury to

(s) Before availing himself of a special exception under this part of the Act (*i.e.* ss. 33—66) the occupier must, not less than seven days beforehand, serve on an inspector, and (except in cases in which the requirement of the Act as to affixing notices does not apply (see s. 61)) affix on the premises notice of his intention so to do, otherwise the exception will not apply. S. 66. And see s. 66 (as to entries in the register); p. 62, *post*.

(*t*) See the enumeration thereof in 3rd sched., pt. 1.

the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend this exception accordingly. **Sect. 42.**

XLIII. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act grant to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof a special exception, that the period of employment for young persons and women therein, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may on any day except Saturday begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock in the evening, and in such case the period of employment for a child in a morning set shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and the period of employment for a child in an afternoon set shall end at eight o'clock in the evening. **Sect. 43.**

Power to Secretary of State to allow period of employment between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. in certain cases.

XLIV. The regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of young persons in textile factories shall not prevent the employment, in the part of a textile factory in which a machine for the manufacture of lace is moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, of any male young person above the age of sixteen years between four o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions: namely, **Sect. 44.**

Power of working male young persons above 16 in lace factories.

- (a.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the ordinary period of employment

Sect. 44.

in the factory, there shall be allowed him for meals and absence from work between the above-mentioned hours of four in the morning and ten in the evening not less than nine hours; and

- (b.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment in the factory, he shall not be employed on the same day after the end of that period; and
- (c.) Where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the factory, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment.

For the purpose of this exception the ordinary period of employment in the factory means the period of employment for young persons under the age of sixteen years or women in the factory, or if none are employed means such period as can under this Act be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the factory, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the factory

Sect. 45.

Power of
working
male young
persons
above 16 in
bakehouses.

XLV. The regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of young persons in non-textile (u) factories or workshops shall not prevent the employment, in the part of a bakehouse in which the process of baking bread is carried on, of any male young person above the age of sixteen years between five o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions; namely,

- (a.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse, there shall be allowed him for meals and absence from

u) S. 13.

work between the above-mentioned hours of five in the morning and nine in the evening not less than seven hours ; and

Sect. 46.

(b.) Where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse he shall not be employed after the end of that period on the same day ; and

(c.) Where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment.

For the purpose of this exception the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse means the period of employment for young persons under the age of sixteen years or women in the bakehouse, or if none are employed, means such period as can under this Act be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the bakehouse, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the bakehouse.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the exigencies of the trade carried on in bakehouses, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the male young persons affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act grant to bakehouses, or to bakehouses situate in the said locality, a special exception permitting the employment of male young persons of sixteen years of age and upwards as if they were no longer young persons (x).

(x) Such an order has now been made. See Appendix, p. 121.

Sect. 46. **XLVI.** Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require some other day in the week to be substituted for Saturday as regards the hour at which the period of employment for children, young persons, and women is required by this Act to end on Saturday, he may by order made under this part of this Act grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception, authorising the occupier of every such factory and workshop to substitute by a notice affixed in his factory or workshop some other day for Saturday, and in such case this Act shall apply in such factory or workshop in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday, and Saturday were an ordinary work day ^(u).

Sect. 47. **XLVII.** In the process of Turkey red dyeing, nothing in part one of this Act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women on Saturday until half past four o'clock in the afternoon, but the additional number of hours so worked shall be computed as part of the week's limit of work, which shall in no case be exceeded.

Sect. 48. **XLVIII.** In any of the textile factories to which this exception applies ^(v), if the period of employment for young persons and women, as fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice ^(w), begins at the hour of seven in the morning, and the whole time between that hour and eight o'clock is allowed for meals, the regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not prevent a child, young person, or

^(u) The Secretary of State has now made an order under this section. App. 122.

^(v) Namely, factories solely used for the making of elastic web, of ribbon, or of trimming. 3rd sched., pt. 7 ; p. 111.

^(w) n. (s), p. 44.

woman, between the first day of November and the last day of March next following, being employed continuously, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, for the same period as if the factory were a non-textile factory (*x*). Sect. 48.

This exception applies to the textile factories specified in Part Seven of the Third Schedule to this Act (*y*).

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that in any class of textile factories, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, the customary habits of the persons employed therein require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the manufacturing process carried on therein is of a healthy character, and the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend this exception accordingly (*z*).

XLIX. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, he may by order made under this part of this Act grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception, authorizing the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the half holidays, or whole holidays in lieu of them, on different days to any of the children, young persons, and women employed in

Sect. 49.
Giving half holidays and holidays on different days to different sets of children, young persons, and women.

(*x*) That is, five hours instead of four-and-a-half hours. S. 11, sub-s. (6) ; s. 13, sub-s. (4).

(*y*) Namely, factories solely used for the making of elastic web, of ribbon, or of trimming. Third sched., pt. 7, *post*, p. 111.

(*z*) The exception has been thus extended in favour of certain factories. App. 124.

Sect. 49. his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children, young persons, and women, and not on the same days (a).

Sect. 50. L. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is a person of the Jewish religion, the regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent him—
 Employment of young persons and women by Jewish occupiers of factories or workshops.

(1.) If he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday until sunset, from employing young persons and women on Saturday from after sunset until nine o'clock in the evening; or

(2.) If he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday both before and after sunset, from employing young persons and women one hour on every other day in the week (not being Sunday), in addition to the hours allowed by this Act, so that such hour be at the beginning or end of the period of employment, and be not before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening; or

(3.) If all the children, young persons, and women in his factory or workshop are of the Jewish religion, from giving them, if so specified in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop as by this Act provided (z), any two public holidays under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875, in lieu of Christmas Day and Good Friday, but in that case such factory or workshop shall not be open for traffic on Christmas Day or Good Friday.

Sect. 51. LI. No penalty shall be incurred by any person
 Employed in respect of any work done on Sunday in a factory

(y) S. 22 contains the general provisions as to holidays. The Secretary of State has granted an exception under this section in favour of certain processes. App. 125.

(z) S. 19, p. 26 *ante*.

or workshop by a young person or woman of the Jewish religion, subject to the following conditions: **Sect. 51.**

- (1.) The occupier of the factory or workshop shall be of the Jewish religion; and
- (2.) The factory or workshop shall be closed on Saturday and shall not be open for traffic on Sunday; and
- (3.) The occupier shall not avail himself of the exception authorizing the employment of young persons and women on Saturday evening, or for an additional hour during any other day of the week.

ment of
Jews by
Jews on
Sunday.

Where the occupier avails himself of this exception, this Act shall apply to the factory or workshop in like manner as if in the provisions thereof respecting Sunday the word Saturday were substituted for Sunday, and in the provisions thereof respecting Saturday the word Sunday, or, if the occupier so specify in the notice the word Friday, were substituted for Saturday.

(b.) *Meal Hours.*

LII. The provisions of this Act which require that all the children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day (a) shall not apply in the cases mentioned in Part Two of the Third Schedule to this Act (aa).

Sect. 52.
Exception
as to meal
times being
simul-
taneous and
as to
employment
or remaining
in room
where
manufactur-
ing process
is carried on
during
meal times.

The provisions of this Act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on (a), shall not apply in the cases and to the extent mentioned in Part Two of the Third Schedule to this Act (aa).

(a) See s. 17.

(aa) *Post*, p. 106.

Sect. 52.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class, to extend thereto the exceptions in this section or either of them, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend the same accordingly (a).

(c.) *Overtime.*Sect. 53.

Power to
employ
young
persons
and women
for 14 hours
a day.

LIII. The regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment in the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies (b) of young persons and of women during a period of employment beginning at six o'clock in the morning and ending at eight o'clock in the evening, or beginning at seven o'clock in the morning and ending at nine o'clock in the evening, or beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and ending at ten o'clock in the evening, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions; namely,

(1.) There shall be allowed to every such young person and woman for meals during the period of employment not less than two hours, of which half an hour shall be after five o'clock in the evening; and

(2.) Any such young person or woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than forty-eight days in any twelve months.

(a) Orders have been made extending this exception in certain cases. App. 126, 128.

(b) See 3rd sched., pt. 3, *post*, p. 107.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in Part Three of the Third Schedule to this Act. Sect. 53.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the material which is the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein being liable to be spoiled by the weather, or by reason of press of work arising at certain recurring seasons of the year, or by reason of the liability of the business to a sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events, to employ young persons and women in manner authorised by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

LIV. If in any factory or workshop or part thereof to which this exception applies (*c*), the process in which a child, young person, or woman is employed is in an incomplete state at the end of the period of employment of such child, young person, or woman, the provisions of this Act with respect to the period of employment shall not prevent such child, young person, or woman from being employed for a further period not exceeding thirty minutes : Sect. 54.
Power to employ for half an hour after end of work where process is in an incomplete state.

Provided that such further periods when added to the total number of hours of the periods of employment of such child, young person, or woman in that week, do not raise that total above the number otherwise allowed under this Act.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in Part Four of the Third Schedule to this Act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secre-

(c) See 3rd sched., pt. 4, *post*, p. 110.

Sect. 54. tary of State that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof the time for the completion of a process cannot by reason of the nature thereof be accurately fixed, and that the extension to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof of this exception can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend this exception accordingly (c).

Sect. 55.
Employment of young persons, &c., in Turkey red dyeing and open-air bleaching.

LV. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women so far as is necessary for the purpose only of preventing any damage which may arise from spontaneous combustion in the process of Turkey red dyeing, or from any extraordinary atmospheric influence in the process of open-air bleaching.

Sect. 56.
Employment of women for 14 hours a day to preserve perishable articles.

LVI. The regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment, in the factories and workshops and parts thereof to which this exception applies (d), of women during a period of employment beginning at six o'clock in the morning and ending at eight o'clock in the evening, or beginning at seven o'clock in the morning and ending at nine o'clock in the evening, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions; namely,

(1.) There shall be allowed to every such woman for meals during the period of employment not less than two hours, of which half an hour shall be after five o'clock in the evening; and

(2.) Any such woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in

(c) An order has been made extending this exception in certain cases. App. 129.

(d) This exception applies to the processes of making preserves from fruit, of preserving or curing fish, &c., of making condensed milk. Third sched., pt. 5, *post*, p. 110.

any one week, nor for more than ninety-six days in any twelve months. **Sect. 56.**

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in Part Five of the Third Schedule to this Act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the perishable nature of the articles or materials which are the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft, to employ women in manner authorised by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the women employed, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

LVII. Where it appears to a Secretary of State **Sect. 57.**
that factories driven by water power are liable to be **Exception**
stopped by drought or flood, he may, by order made **for factories**
under this part of this Act, grant to such factories **driven by**
a special exception permitting the employment of **water**
young persons and women during a period of em- **power.**
ployment from six o'clock in the morning until seven
o'clock in the afternoon, on such conditions as he
may think proper, but so as that no person shall be
deprived of the meal hours by this Act provided,
nor be so employed on Saturday, and that as regards
factories liable to be stopped by drought, such
special exception shall not extend to more than
ninety-six days in any period of twelve months, and
as regards factories liable to be stopped by floods,
such special exception shall not extend to more than
forty-eight days in any period of twelve months.
This overtime shall not extend in any case beyond
the time already lost during the previous twelve
months. (e)

(e) An order has been made granting a special exception under this section. App. 130.

(d.) *Nightwork.*

Sect. 58.
Employ-
ment of
male young
persons at
night.

LVIII. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the employment, in factories and workshops to which this exception applies (*e*), of male young persons during the night (*f*), if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions:

- (1.) The period of employment shall not exceed twelve consecutive hours, and shall begin and end at the hours specified in the notice in this Act mentioned; and
- (2.) The provisions of Part One of this Act with respect to the allowance of times for meals to young persons during the period of employment shall be observed with the necessary modifications as to the hour at which the times allowed for meals are fixed; and
- (3.) A male young person employed during any part of the night shall not be employed during any part of the twelve hours preceding or succeeding the period of employment; and
- (4.) A male young person shall not be employed on more than six nights, or in the case of blast furnaces or paper mills seven nights, in any two weeks.

The provisions of this Act with respect to the period of employment on Saturday, and with respect to the allowance to young persons of eight half holidays in every year or of whole holidays in lieu of them, shall not apply to a male young person employed in day and night turns in pursuance of this exception.

(*e*) Namely, blast furnaces, iron mills, letter-press printing works, and paper mills. Third sched., pt. 6, *post*, p. 111.

(*f*) "Night" means the period between nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the succeeding morning. S. 96.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in Part Six of the Third Schedule to this Act.

Sect. 58

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons of sixteen years of age or upwards at night, and that such employment will not injure the health of the male young persons employed, he may by order made under this part of this Act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof, so far as regards young persons of the age of sixteen years or upwards. (g)

LIX. In a factory or workshop in which the process of printing newspapers is carried on on not more than two nights in the week, nothing in this Act shall prevent the employment of a male young person of sixteen years of age and upwards at night during not more than two nights in a week, as if he were no longer a young person.

Sect. 59.

Employment in certain letter-press printing works of male young persons of 16 at night.

LX. In glass works nothing in this Act shall prevent any male young person from working according to the accustomed hours of the works, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions; namely,

Sect. 60.

Employment of male young persons in glass works.

- (1.) The total number of hours of the periods of employment shall not exceed sixty in any one week; and
- (2.) The periods of employment for any such young person shall not exceed fourteen hours in four separate turns per week, or twelve hours in five separate turns per week, or ten hours in six separate turns per week, or any less number of hours in

(g) An order has been made extending this exception in favour of oil and seed crushing mills (factories). App. 132.

Sect. 60.

the accustomed number of separate turns per week, so that such number of turns do not exceed nine; and

- (3.) Such young person shall not work in any turn without an interval of time not less than one full turn; and
- (4.) There shall be allowed to such young person during each turn (so far as is practicable) the like times for meals as are required by this Act to be allowed in any other non-textile factory or workshop.

Sect. 61.

Exception of domestic factories and workshops and certain other workshops from certain provisions of the Act.

- (4.) *Special Exception for Domestic and certain other Factories and Workshops.*

LXI. The provisions of this Act which relate—

- (1.) To the cleanliness (including limewashing, painting, varnishing, and washing) or to the freedom from effluvia, or to the overcrowding, or ventilation of a factory or workshop (*g*); or
- (2.) To all children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop having the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, or during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop being employed in the factory or workshop or being allowed to remain in any room (*h*); or
- (3.) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or workshop; or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed (*i*); or
- (4.) To the allowance of any holidays to a child, young person, or woman (*k*); or

(*g*) Ss. 3, 33, 36. But see this section *infra*, as to bakehouses.

(*h*) S. 17.

(*i*) See ss. 18, 19, 22.

(*k*) S. 22.

(5.) To the sending notice of accidents (l); Sect. 61.
shall not apply—

(a.) Where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, is by reason of the work carried on there a factory or workshop within the meaning of this Act, and in which neither steam, water, nor other mechanical power is used and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there (m); or

(b.) To a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system.

And the provisions of this Act with respect to certificates of fitness (n) for employment shall apply to any such private house, room, or place as aforesaid, which by reason of the nature of the work carried on there is a factory, as if the same were a workshop within the meaning of this Act, and not a factory.

Where the occupier of a workshop has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct that workshop on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, the workshop shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be conducted on the said system until the occupier changes

(l) S. 31.

(m) That is, to "domestic" factories and workshops. See s. 16.

(n) S. 27, *et seq.* In the case of a factory the occupier is (by s. 27) bound to procure the certificate of fitness; but in the case of a workshop it is optional in him to do so or not, as he pleases, s. 28; except in the cases of workshops to which a Secretary of State has extended the obligation (under s. 41).

Sect. 61. it, and no change shall be made until the occupier has served on the inspector notice of his intention to change the system, and until the change a child or young person employed in the workshop shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act. A change in the said system shall not be made oftener than once a quarter, unless for special cause allowed in writing by an inspector.

Nothing in this section shall exempt a bakehouse from the provisions of this Act with respect to cleanliness (including limewashing, painting, varnishing and washing), or to freedom from effluvia.

Sect. 62.

Exception
for certain
descriptions
of flax
scutch mills
from certain
provisions
of Act.

LXII. The regulations of this Act with respect to the employment of women shall not apply to flax scutch mills which are conducted on the system of not employing either children or young persons therein, and which are worked intermittently, and for periods only which do not exceed in the whole six months in any year. A flax scutch mill shall not be deemed to be conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons until the occupier has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct such mill on that system.

(5.) *Supplemental as to Special Provisions.*

Sect. 63.

Require-
ment of
sanitary
provisions
as condition
of special
exceptions

LXIII. Where it appears to a Secretary of State that the adoption of any special means or provision for the cleanliness or ventilation of a factory or workshop is required for the protection of the health of any child, young person, or woman employed, in pursuance of an exception under this part of this Act, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by this Act, or at night, he may by order made under this part of this Act direct that the adoption of such means or provision shall be a condition of such employment; and if it appears to a Secretary of State that the adoption of

any such means or provision is no longer required, **Sect. 63.**
 or is, having regard to all the circumstances, inexpedient, he may, by order made under this part of this Act, rescind the order directing such adoption without prejudice to the subsequent making of another order.

LXIV. Where an exception has been granted **Sect. 64.**
 or extended under this part of this Act by an order of a Secretary of State, and it appears to a Secretary of State that such exception is injurious to the health of the children, young persons, or women employed in, or is no longer necessary for the carrying on of the business in, the class of factories or workshops or parts thereof to which the said exception was so granted or extended, he may by an order made under this part of this Act rescind the grant or extension, without prejudice to the subsequent making of another order.

Power to
rescind
order
granting or
extending
exception.

LXV. Where a Secretary of State has power to make an order under this part of this Act, the following provisions shall apply to that order: **Sect. 65.**

Provisions
as to order
of Secretary
of State.

- (1.) The order shall be under the hand of the Secretary of State, and shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall come into operation at the date of such publication in the *London Gazette*, or at any later date mentioned in the order:
- (2.) The order may be temporary or permanent, conditional or unconditional, and whether extending a prohibition or exception, granting an exception, directing the adoption of any means or provisions, or rescinding a previous order, or effecting any other thing, may do so either wholly or partly:
- (3.) The order shall be laid as soon as may be before both Houses of Parliament, and if either House of Parliament, within the

Sect. 65.

next forty days after the same has been so laid before such House, resolve that such order ought to be annulled, the same shall after the date of such resolution be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under such order or to the making of any new order:

- (4.) The order, while it is in force, shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply as if it formed part of the enactment which provides for the extension or grant or otherwise for making the order.

Sect 66.

Provisions
as to
occupier
availing
himself of
special
exceptions,
and registry
of work
under them.

LXVI. An occupier of a factory or workshop, not less than seven days before he avails himself of any special exception under this part of this Act, shall serve on an inspector, and (except in the case of a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this Act with respect to the affixing of notices do not apply (o)) affix in his factory or workshop notice of his intention so to avail himself, and whilst he avails himself of the exception shall keep the notice so affixed.

Before the service of such notice on the inspector the special exception shall not be deemed to apply to the factory or workshop, and after the service of such notice on the inspector it shall not be competent in any proceeding under this Act for the occupier to prove that such special exception does not apply to his factory or workshop, unless he has previously served on an inspector notice that he no longer intends to avail himself of such special exception.

The notice so served and affixed shall specify the hours for the beginning and end of the period of employment, and the times to be allowed for meals

(o) That is, domestic factories and workshops, and workshops where children are not employed. S. 61.

to every child, young person, and woman where they differ from the ordinary hours or times. Sect. 66.

An occupier of a factory or workshop shall enter in the prescribed (*p*) register, and report to an inspector, the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of a child, young person, or woman in pursuance of an exception, but such entry and report need not be made in the case of a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this Act with respect to the affixing of notices do not apply, except so far as may be from time to time prescribed by a Secretary of State.

Where the occupier of a factory or workshop avails himself of an exception under this part of this Act (*q*), and a condition for availing himself of such exception (whether specified in this part of this Act, or in an order of a Secretary of State made under this part of this Act) is not observed in that factory or workshop, then

- (1.) If such condition relates to the cleanliness, ventilation, or overcrowding of the factory or workshop, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act; and
- (2.) In any other case a child, young person, or woman employed in the factory or workshop, in alleged pursuance of the said exception, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act (*r*).

(*p*) That is, prescribed by a Secretary of State. *Ss.* 77, 93.

(*q*) *S.* 63; *p.* 60, *ante*.

(*r*) *Ss.* 81, 83 respectively contain the penalties for these offences.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION, PENALTIES, AND LEGAL
PROCEEDINGS.(1.) *Inspection.*

Sect. 67.

Appoint-
ment, pay-
ment, &c.
of inspec-
tors of
factories,
and clerks
and
servants.

LXVII. A Secretary of State from time to time, with the approval of the Treasury as to numbers and salaries, may appoint such inspectors (under whatever title he may from time to time fix) (*r*) and such clerks and servants as he may think necessary for the execution of this Act, and may assign to them their duties and award them their salaries, and may constitute a principal inspector with an office in London, and may regulate the cases and manner in which the inspectors, or any of them, are to execute and perform the powers and duties of inspectors under this Act, and may remove such inspectors, clerks, and servants.

The salaries of the inspectors, clerks, and servants, and the expenses incurred by them or by a Secretary of State in the execution of this Act, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Notice of the appointment of every such inspector shall be published in the *London Gazette*.

A person who is the occupier of a factory or workshop, or is directly or indirectly interested therein or in any process or business carried on therein, or in a patent connected therewith, or is employed in or about a factory or workshop, shall not act as an inspector under this Act.

An inspector under this Act shall not be liable to serve in any parochial or municipal office.

Such annual report of the proceeding of the inspectors as the Secretary of State from time to time directs shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(*r*) See order of Secretary of State fixing the titles to be borne by inspectors. App. 133.

A reference in this Act to an inspector refers, unless it is otherwise expressed, to an inspector appointed in pursuance of this section, and a notice or other document required by this Act to be sent to an inspector shall be sent to such inspector as a Secretary of State from time to time directs, by declaration published in the *London Gazette* or otherwise as he thinks expedient for making the same known to all persons interested. Sect. 67.

LXVIII. An inspector under this Act shall for the purpose of the execution of this Act have power to do all or any of the following things; namely, Sect. 68.
Powers of
inspectors.

- (1.) To enter (s), inspect, and examine at all reasonable times by day and night a factory and a workshop and every part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory or workshop; and
- (2.) To take with him in either case a constable into a factory in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty; and
- (3.) To require the production of the registers, certificates, notices, and documents kept in pursuance of this Act, and to inspect, examine, and copy the same; and
- (4.) To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the enactments for the time being in force relating to public health and the enactments of this Act are complied with, so far as respects the factory or workshop and the persons employed therein; and
- (5.) To enter any school in which he has reason-

(s) The inspector must, when required, on applying for admission produce his certificate. S. 70.

Sect. 68.

able cause to believe that children employed in a factory or workshop are for the time being educated ; and

- (6.) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Act, every person ~~whom~~ he finds in a factory or workshop, or such a school as aforesaid, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the preceding two months employed in a factory or workshop, and to require such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined ; and

- (7.) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

The occupier of every factory and workshop, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by an inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers under this Act in relation to such factory and workshop.

Every person who wilfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition of an inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this Act to produce, or who conceals or prevents a child, young person, or woman from appearing before or being examined by an inspector, or attempts so to conceal or prevent a child, young person, or woman, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act : Provided always, that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or to give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

Where an inspector is obstructed in the execution

of his duties under this Act, the person obstructing him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five, or where the offence is committed at night, twenty pounds; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory or workshop within the meaning of section sixteen of this Act (x), the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one, or where the offence is committed at night, five pounds.

Sect. 68.

LXIX. An inspector before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act, without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling as well as for a factory or workshop, shall, on an affidavit or statutory declaration of facts and reasons, obtain written authority so to do from a Secretary of State, or such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned from a justice of the peace.

Sect. 69.
Restriction
on entry of
inspector
into
dwellings.

The affidavit or statutory declaration above mentioned may be inspected or produced in evidence in all respects the same as an information on oath before a justice.

A justice of the peace, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any enactment of this Act is contravened in any such room or place as aforesaid, may in his discretion grant a warrant under his hand authorising the inspector named therein at any time within the period named therein, but not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter, in pursuance of this Act, the room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this Act, and the fines and provisions of this Act with respect to obstruction of an inspector shall apply accordingly.

(t) That is, in a domestic factory or workshop. S. 16.

Sect. 70.

Certificates
of appoint-
ment of
inspectors.

LXX. Every inspector under this Act shall be furnished with the prescribed (*u*) certificate of his appointment, and on applying for admission to a factory or workshop shall, if required, produce to the occupier the said certificate.

Every person who forges or counterfeits any such certificate, or makes use of any forged, counterfeited, or false certificate, or personates the inspector named in any such certificate, or falsely pretends to be an inspector under this Act, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

(2.) *Certifying Surgeons.*

Sect. 71.

Poor law
medical
officers
to act
where no
certifying
surgeon
within
three miles.

LXXI. Where there is no certifying surgeon resident within three miles of a factory or workshop, the poor law medical officer shall be for the time being the certifying surgeon under this Act for such factory or workshop.

Sect. 72.

Appoint-
ment of
certifying
surgeons.

LXXII. Subject to such regulations as may be from time to time made by a Secretary of State, an inspector may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of duly registered medical practitioners to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

Every appointment and revocation of appointment of a certifying surgeon may be annulled by a Secretary of State upon appeal to him for that purpose.

A surgeon who is the occupier of a factory or workshop, or is directly or indirectly interested therein or in any process or business carried on therein or in a patent connected therewith, shall not be a certifying surgeon for that factory or workshop.

(*u*) *I.e.*, prescribed by a Secretary of State. S. 93.

A Secretary of State may from time to time make rules for the guidance of certifying surgeons, and for the particulars to be registered respecting their visits, and for the forms of certificates and other documents to be used by them. Sect. 72.

LXXIII. A certificate of fitness (*v*) for employment shall not be granted for the purposes of this Act, except upon personal examination of the person named therein. Sect. 73.
Regulations
as to the
grant of
certificates
of fitness.

A certifying surgeon shall not examine a child or young person for the purposes of a certificate of fitness for employment, or sign any such certificate, elsewhere than at the factory or workshop where such child or young person is or is about to be employed, unless the number of children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop are less than five, or unless for some special reason allowed in writing by an inspector.

If a certifying surgeon refuses to grant for any person examined by him a certificate of fitness for employment, he shall when required give in writing and sign the reasons for such refusal.

LXXIV. With respect to the fees to be paid to certifying surgeons in respect of the examination of, and grant of certificates of fitness for employment for, children and young persons in factories or workshops, the following provisions shall have effect (*w*): Sect. 74.
Fees of
certifying
surgeons for
examination
of children
and young
persons.

- (1.) The occupier may agree with the certifying surgeon as to the amount of such fees:
- (2.) In the absence of any such agreement the

(*v*) As to these certificates, see ss. 27, *et seq.*

(*w*) It is one of the duties of these officers to investigate cases of accidents at factories and workshops; and for this purpose they have the same powers as an inspector, and have also power to enter any room in a building to which the person killed or injured has been removed. S. 32; *ante*, p. 37.

Sect. 74.

fees shall be those named in the following scale :—

When the examination is at a factory or workshop not exceeding one mile from the surgeon's residence,	}	2s. 6d. for each visit and 6d. for each person after the first five examined at that visit.
---	---	---

When the examination is at a factory or workshop more than one mile from the surgeon's residence,	{	The above fees and an additional 6d. for each complete half mile over and above the mile.
---	---	---

When the examination is not at the factory or workshop, but at the residence of the surgeon, or at some place appointed by the surgeon for the purpose, and which place, as well as the day and hour appointed for the purpose shall be published in the prescribed manner,	}	6d. for each person examined.
---	---	-------------------------------

- (3.) The occupier shall pay the fees on the completion of the examination, or if any certificates are granted at the time at which the surgeon signs the certificates, or at any other time directed by an inspector :
- (4.) The occupier may deduct the fee or any part

thereof, not exceeding in any case three-
pence, from the wages of the person for
whom the certificate was granted :

Sect. 74.

- (5.) A Secretary of State may from time to time, if he think it expedient, alter any fees fixed by this section.

(3.) *Miscellaneous.*

LXXV. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory (x), serve on an inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Sect. 75.

Notice of factory to be given to inspector.

LXXVI. Where an inspector, by notice in writing, names a public clock, or some other clock open to public view, for the purpose of regulating the period of employment in a factory or workshop, the period of employment and times allowed for meals for children, young persons, and women in that factory or workshop shall be regulated by that clock, which shall be specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop (y).

Sect. 76.

Regulation of hours by public clock.

LXXVII. The occupier of every factory and workshop to which this section applies shall keep in the prescribed (z) form and with the prescribed

Sect. 77.

Registers to be kept in a

(x) This requirement does not apply to workshops.

(y) The notice need not be affixed in a domestic factory or workshop, nor in a workshop where children and young persons are not employed. S. 61.

(z) *I.e.*, prescribed by a Secretary of State. For the penalties for making false entries in any register, notice, certificate or document required by the Act, see s. 85 ; *post*, p. 76.

Sect. 77. particulars registers of the children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop, and of their employment, and of other matters under this Act.

factory or
workshop.

The occupier of a factory or workshop shall send to an inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this Act as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of his duties under this Act.

This section applies to every factory and workshop in which a child or young person under the age of sixteen years is, for the time being, prohibited under this Act from being employed without a certificate of fitness for employment (a).

Where by reason of the number of children and young persons employed in a factory or workshop to which this section does not for the time being apply, or otherwise, it seems expedient to a Secretary of State so to do, he may order the occupier of that factory or workshop to keep a register under this section, with power to rescind such order, and while such order is in force this section shall apply to that factory or workshop.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

Sect. 78.

Affixing in
factory or
workshop of
abstract of
Act and
notices.

LXXVIII. There shall be affixed at the entrance of a factory and a workshop, and in such other parts thereof as an inspector for the time being directs, and be constantly kept so affixed in the prescribed form and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory or workshop,—

- (1.) The prescribed abstract of this Act ; and
- (2.) A notice of the name and address of the prescribed inspector ; and

(a) Ss. 27, *et seq.*

- (3.) A notice of the name and address of the certifying surgeon for the district ; and **Sect. 78.**
- (4.) A notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory or workshop are regulated ; and
- (5.) Every notice and document required by this Act to be affixed in the factory or workshop (b).

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

LXXIX. Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document under this Act may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print. **Sect. 79.**

Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document required or authorised to be served or sent for the purposes of this Act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or, where that person is the occupier of a factory or workshop, by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to his agent or to some person in such factory or workshop ; it may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post ; and where it is required to be served on or sent to the occupier of

Printing or
writing and
service of
notices and
documents,
&c.

(b) The provisions of the Act relating to the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or workshop ; or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed, do not apply to domestic factories or workshops, nor to workshops where children or young persons are not employed. S. 61 ; p. 58.

Sect. 79. a factory or workshop, it shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the occupier of such factory or workshop at the factory or workshop, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the occupier.

Sect. 80.
Inspection
of weights
and
measures
used in
factories
and
workshops.

LXXX. Any Act for the time being in force relating to weights and measures (c) shall extend to weights, measures, scales, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines used in a factory or workshop in checking or ascertaining the wages of any person employed therein, in like manner as if they were used in the sale of goods, and as if such factory or workshop were a place where goods are kept for sale, and such Act shall apply accordingly, and every inspector of, or other person authorized to inspect or examine, weights and measures, shall inspect, stamp, mark, search for, and examine the said weights and measures, scales, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines accordingly, and for that purpose shall have the same powers and duties as he has in relation to weights, measures, scales, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines used in the sale of goods.

(4.) *Fines.*

Sect. 81.
Fine for
not
keeping
factory or
workshop
in con-
formity
with Act.

LXXXI. If a factory or workshop is not kept in conformity with this Act, the occupier thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting such fine, may order certain means to be adopted by the occupier, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory or workshop into conformity with this Act; the court may, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subse-

(c) See "The Weights and Measures Act, 1878," (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49); which consolidates the law relating to weights and measures.

quent order, the order is not complied with, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day that such non-compliance continues. **Sect. 81.**

LXXXII. If any person is killed or suffers any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any machinery (*d*) required by or in pursuance of this Act to be securely fenced, or having neglected to maintain such fencing, or in consequence of the occupier of a factory or workshop having neglected to fence any vat, pan, or other structure required by or in pursuance of this Act to be securely fenced, or having neglected to maintain such fencing, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, the whole or any part of which may be applied for the benefit of the injured person or his family, or otherwise as a Secretary of State determines : **Sect. 82.**

Provided that the occupier of a factory shall not be liable to a fine under this section if an information against him for not fencing the part of the machinery, or the vat, pan, or other structure, by which the death or bodily injury was inflicted, has been heard and dismissed previous to the time when the death or bodily injury was inflicted.

LXXXIII. Where a child, young person, or woman is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this Act, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three, or if the offence was committed during the night, five pounds for each child, young person, or woman so employed ; and where a child, **Sect. 83.**

(*d*) *Ante*, pp. 4, *et seq.* As to the liability of the owner or hirer of the machinery instead of the occupier of the factory, see s. 99 ; p. 92. And as to the general liability of the owner or occupier of the factory or workshop, see *ante*, pp. 7, *et seq.*

Sect. 83. young person, or woman is so employed in a factory or workshop within the meaning of section sixteen of this Act (*e*), the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one, or if the offence was committed during the night, two pounds for each child, young person, or woman so employed.

A child, young person, or woman who is not allowed times for meals and absence from work as required by this Act, or during any part of the times allowed for meals and absence from work is, in contravention of the provisions of this Act (*f*), employed in the factory or workshop or allowed to remain in any room, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Sect. 84.

Fine on parent for allowing child or young person to be employed contrary to the Act, or neglecting to cause child to attend school.

LXXXIV. The parent (*g*) of a child or young person shall,—

(1.) If such child or young person is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this Act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence, unless it appears to the court that such offence was committed without the consent, connivance, or wilful default of such parent; and

(2.) If he neglects to cause such child to attend school (*h*) in accordance with this Act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence.

Sect. 85.

Forgery of certificates, false

LXXXV. Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate for the purposes of this Act (for the forgery or counterfeiting of which no other

(*e*) That is, a domestic factory or workshop, or workshop where children and young persons are not employed. S. 16; p. 23.

(*f*) S. 17; p. 25.

(*g*) That is, the parent or guardian of, or person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages, of a child or young person. S. 96; p. 89.

(*h*) S. 23; p. 28.

punishment is provided), or who gives or signs any such certificate knowing the same to be false in any material particular, or who knowingly utters or makes use of any certificate so forged, counterfeited, or false as aforesaid, or who knowingly utters or makes use of as applying to any person a certificate which does not so apply, or who personates any person named in a certificate, or who wilfully connives at the forging, counterfeiting, giving, signing, uttering, making use, or personating as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Sect. 85.
—
entries and
declara-
tions.

Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate, or document required by this Act to be kept or served or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this Act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

LXXXVI. Where an offence for which the occupier of a factory or workshop is liable under this Act to a fine, has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman, or other person, such agent, servant, workman, or other person shall be liable to the same fine as if he were the occupier.

Sect. 86.
Fine on
person
com-
mitting
offence for
which
occupier is
liable.

LXXXVII. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is charged with an offence against this Act, he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier of the factory or workshop proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and

Sect. 87.
Power of
occupier to
exempt
himself
from fine on
conviction
of the
actual
offender.

Sect. 87. that the said other person had committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offence, and the occupier shall be exempt from any fine.

When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector at the time of discovering the offence, that the occupier of the factory or workshop had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and also by what person such offence had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the occupier and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory or workshop.

Sect. 88.
Restraint on
cumulative
fines.

LXXXVIII. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this Act for the offence, except—

- (a.) where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence ; or
- (b.) where the offence is one of employing two or more children, young persons, or women contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(5.) *Legal Proceedings.*

Sect. 89.
Prosecu-
tion
of offences
and
recovery
and applica-

LXXXIX. All offences under this Act shall be prosecuted, and all fines under this Act shall be recovered, on summary conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts (i).

(i) This expression means 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43 ("Jervis Act"), and any Acts amending it ; and a "court of summary jurisdiction" means any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate,

A summary order may be made for the purposes of this Act by a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts. Sect. 89.
tion of
fines.

All fines imposed in pursuance of this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be paid into the Exchequer.

The court of summary jurisdiction, when hearing and determining a case arising under this Act, shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace sitting at some court or public place at which justices are for the time being accustomed to assemble for the purpose of holding petty sessions, or of some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the public administration of justice, and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

Where a proceeding is taken before a court of summary jurisdiction with respect to an offence against this Act alleged to be committed in or with reference to a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop, and the father, son, or brother of such occupier, shall not be qualified to act as a member of such court.

XC. If any person feels aggrieved by a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction on determining an information or complaint under this Act, he may appeal therefrom; subject, in England, to the conditions and regulations following: Sect. 90.
Appeal to
quarter
sessions.

- (1.) The appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions having jurisdiction in the county or place in which the decision of the court was given, holden not less than twenty-one

stipendiary or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any Acts therein referred to. S. 96; p. 90.

Sect. 90.

- days after the day on which such decision was given ; and
- (2.) The appellant shall, within ten days after the day on which the decision of the court was given, serve notice on the other party and on the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction of his intention to appeal, and of the general grounds of such appeal ; and
 - (3.) The appellant shall, within three days after such notice is served, enter into a recognizance before a court of summary jurisdiction, with or without a surety or sureties as the court may direct, conditioned to appear at the said sessions and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or the appellant may, if the court of summary jurisdiction thinks it expedient, instead of entering into a recognizance give such other security by deposit of money with the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise as the court deem sufficient ; and
 - (4.) Where the appellant is in custody a court of summary jurisdiction may, if they think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody ; and
 - (5.) The court of appeal may adjourn the hearing of the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or

make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just ; and **Sect. 90.**

- (6.) The court of appeal may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just ; and
- (7.) Whenever a decision is reversed by the court of appeal the clerk of the peace shall indorse on the conviction or order appealed against a memorandum that the same has been quashed, and whenever any copy or certificate of such conviction or order is made, a copy of such memorandum shall be added thereto, and shall be sufficient evidence that the conviction or order has been quashed, in every case where such copy or certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction or order ; and
- (8.) Every notice in writing required by this section to be given by an appellant may be signed by him or by his agent on his behalf, and may be transmitted in a registered letter by the post in the ordinary way, and shall be deemed to have been served at the time when it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

XCI. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under this Act : **Sect. 91.**

- (1.) The information shall be laid within two months, or, where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, or is a breach of the provisions of this Act with respect to holidays, within three months after the commission of the offence :
- (2.) The description of an offence in the words of this Act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law :

Limitation of time and general provisions as to summary proceedings.

Sect. 91.

- (3.) Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offence in this Act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant :
- (4.) It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory or workshop is a factory or workshop within the meaning of this Act, without more :
- (5.) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible occupier of the factory or workshop or the title of the firm by which the occupier employing persons in the factory or workshop is usually known :
- (6.) A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorised by this Act to appeal shall not be removed by certiorari or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into a superior court, except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case.

Sect. 92.

Evidence in
summary
proceed-
ings.

XCH. If a person is found in a factory, except at meal times, or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been then employed in the factory :

Provided that yards, playgrounds, and places open to the public view, schoolrooms, waiting rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this enactment; and this enactment shall not apply to a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this Act with respect to the affixing of notices do not apply (j). Sect. 92.

Where a child or young person is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young person is not of that age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon for the district that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory or workshop in that district, and believes him to be under the age set forth in the declaration, shall be admissible in evidence of the age of that person.

A copy of a conviction for an offence against this Act purporting to be certified under the hand of the clerk of the peace having the custody of such conviction to be a true copy shall be receivable as evidence, and every such clerk of the peace shall, upon the written request of an inspector and payment of a fee of one shilling, deliver to him a copy of the conviction so certified.

(j) That is, domestic factories and workshops, and workshops where children are not employed. S. 61; p. 58.

PART IV.

DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AND REPEAL.

(1.) *Definitions.*

Sect. 93.
Factories
and work-
shops to
which Act
applies.

XCI. The expression "textile factory" in this Act means—

any premises wherein or within the close or curtilage of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing (*jj*), or in any process incident to the manufacture of, cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china-grass, cocoa-nut fibre, or other like material, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof (*jj*):

Provided that print works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, rope works, and hat works shall not be deemed to be textile factories (*k*).

The expression "non-textile factory" in this Act means—

(1.) any works, warehouses, furnaces, mills, foundries, or places named in Part One of the Fourth Schedule to this Act (*l*),

(*jj*) *Taylor v. Hicks*, 12 C. B. N. S. 152. See *Howarth v. Coles*, Id., 139, as to the meaning of "finishing."

(*k*) The works, &c., mentioned in this proviso are comprehended within "non-textile" factories and workshops as defined below in this section, and each of them is particularly defined in the 4th schedule. Pp. 112, 114.

(*l*) These are the following (as more fully defined in the schedule):—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Print works. | (5) Percussion-cap works. |
| (2) Bleaching and dyeing works. | (6) Cartridge works. |
| (3) Earthenware works. | (7) Paper-staining works. |
| (4) Lucifer-match works. | (8) Fustian-cutting works. |

- (2.) also any premises or places named in Part Sect. 93.

Two (*m*) of the said schedule wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there,

- (3.) also any premises wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes,* or any of them; that is to say,

**Sic. Seemle to be read "processes."*

(*a.*) in or incidental to the making of any article or of part of any article, or

(*b.*) in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article, or

(*c.*) in or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article,

and wherein, or within the close or cur-

(9) Blast furnaces.

(14) Paper mills.

(10) Copper mills.

(15) Glass works.

(11) Iron mills.

(16) Tobacco factories.

(12) Foundries.

(17) Letter-press printing works.

(13) Metal and india-rubber works.

(18) Bookbinding works.

(19) Flax scutch mills.

(*m*) That is to say, the following (as more fully defined in the schedule) :—

(20) Hat works.

(24) Shipbuilding yards.

(21) Rope works.

(25) Quarries.

(22) Bakehouses.

(26) Pit-banks.

(23) Lace warehouses.

To constitute the works, &c., here mentioned "factories," it is necessary that mechanical power be used on the premises. If such mechanical power is not so used the works are "workshops." See this section, *infra*.

Sect. 93.

tilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there.

The expression "factory" in this Act means textile factory and non-textile factory, or either of such descriptions of factories.

The expression "workshop" in this Act means—

(1.) any premises or places named in Part Two of the Fourth Schedule to this Act (n), which are not a factory within the meaning of this Act,

(2.) also any premises, room, or place not being a factory within the meaning of this Act, in which premises, room, or place, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which premises, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes,* or any of them; that is to say,

*Sec.

(a.) in or incidental to the making of any article or of part of any article, or

(b.) in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article, or

(c.) in or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article,

and to which or over which premises, room, or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control.

A part of a factory or workshop may for the purposes of this Act be taken to be a separate

(n) P. 114. See preceding note for the enumeration of these places. The Act does not apply to workshops, other than bakehouses, where children, young persons, and women are not employed. P. 87. See 77, 98, for special exemptions in favour of home work. Pp. 91, 92.

factory or workshop ; and a place solely used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory or workshop for the purposes of this Act. Sect. 93.

Where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory or workshop is solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory or workshop, such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory or workshop for the purposes of this Act, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory or workshop, be deemed to be a separate factory or workshop, and be regulated accordingly.

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory or workshop by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air (o).

This Act shall not apply to such workshops, other than bakehouses, as are conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein, but save as aforesaid applies to all factories and workshops as before defined, inclusive of factories and workshops belonging to the Crown ; provided that in case of any public emergency a Secretary of State may exempt a factory or workshop belonging to the Crown from this Act to the extent and during the period named by him.

The exercise by any child or young person in any recognised efficient school (oo) during a portion of the school hours of any manual labour for the purpose of instructing such child or young person in any art or handicraft, shall not be deemed to be an exercise of manual labour for the purpose of gain within the meaning of this Act.

XCV. A child, young person, or woman who works in a factory or workshop, whether for wages or not, Sect. 94.
Definition

(o) This meets the decisions in *Kent v. Astley*, L. R. 5 Q. B. 19 ; and *Redgrave v. Lee*, 43 L. J. M. C. 105.

(oo) See definition of "recognised efficient school." S. 95 ; p. 88.

Sect. 94. either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory or workshop used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein (*p*), shall, save as is otherwise provided by this Act, be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

of employ-
ment and
working for
hire.

For the purposes of this Act an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire (*q*).

Sect. 95. XCV. The expression "certified efficient school" in this Act (*r*) means a public elementary school within the meaning of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and any workhouse school in England certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board, and also any elementary school

Definition
of "certified
efficient
school."
S. 3 & 34 Vict.
c. 75.

(*p*) The burthen of proving that a person found in a factory was not being "employed" is generally upon the occupier. S. 92; p. 82.

(*q*) The case of an apprentice would seem to be comprised under the first part of this section: it is not clear what the object is of this clause, there being no special provisions in respect of "persons working for hire."

The Act does not extend to a young person being a mechanic, artisan, or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of the factory or workshop; nor does it extend to the process of gutting, salting and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats. S. 100; p. 92.

(*r*) S. 26. In the application of this Act to Scotland the expression "certified efficient school" means any public or other elementary school under Government inspection. S. 105. And in its application to Ireland it means any national school, or any school recognised by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council as affording sufficient means of literary education for the purposes of the Act. S. 106. Pp. 95, 98.

which is not conducted for private profit and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and requires the like attendance from its scholars as is required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may be for the time being required by the Education Department, and is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school; and the expression "recognised efficient school" means a certified efficient school as above defined, and also any school which the Education Department have not refused to take into consideration under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as a school giving efficient elementary education to and suitable for the children of a school district, and which is recognised for the time being by an inspector under this Act as giving efficient elementary education, and the inspector shall immediately report to the Education Department every school so recognised by him.

Sect. 95.

36 & 37 Vict.
c. 86.Definition
of "re-
cognised
efficient
school."
33 & 34 Vict.
c. 75.

XCVI. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Sect. 96.

General de-
finitions.
"Child."

The expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years (s);

The expression "young person" means a person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years :

"Young
person."

The expression "woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards :

"Woman."

The expression "parent" means a parent or guardian of, or person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages, of a child or young person ;

"Parent."

(s) The employment of a child under ten years of age is prohibited absolutely. S. 20 ; p. 27. A child of thirteen years of age is to be deemed a "young person" for the purposes of the Act on attaining the prescribed educational standard. S. 26 ; p. 32. As to proof of age in legal proceedings, see s. 92 ; p. 82.

Sect. 96.	The expression "Treasury" means the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury :
"Treasury."	
"Secretary of State."	The expression "Secretary of State" means one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :
"Education Department."	The expression "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education :
"Sanitary authority."	The expression "sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and any commissions, board, or vestry in the metropolis having the like powers as such urban sanitary authority (s).
ss & 39 Vict. c. 55.	
"Person."	The expression "person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate :
"Week."	The expression "week" means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night :
"Night."	The expression "night" means the period between nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the succeeding morning :
"Prescribed."	The expression "prescribed" means prescribed for the time being by a Secretary of State :
"Summary Jurisdiction Acts."	The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any Acts amending the same (t) :
"Court of summary jurisdiction."	The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary or

(s) For the definitions of this expression in the application of the Act to Scotland and Ireland, see ss. 105, 106. Pp. 95, 98.

other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any Acts therein referred to (*t*):

Sect. 96.

The expression "mill-gearing" comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process.

"Mill-gearing."

The factories and workshops named in the Fourth Schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to by the names therein assigned to them.

Special exemption of certain Trades.

XCVII. The exercise in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, of manual labour by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to any of the handicrafts specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act (*u*), shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within the meaning of this Act.

Sect. 97.

Exemption of handicrafts in Fifth Schedule in private houses.

When it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that by reason of the light character of the handicraft carried on in any private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, it is expedient to extend this section to that handicraft, he may by order extend the same.

The order shall be made in manner provided by Part Two of this Act (*v*), and that part shall apply

(*t*) For the definitions of this expression in the application of the Act to Scotland and Ireland, see ss. 105, 106. Pp. 96, 99.

(*u*) That is, straw plaiting, pillow-lace making, and glove-making. P. 116. See s. 16.

(*v*) See s. 65, sub-s. (2); p. 61.

Sect. 97. so far as circumstances admit as if the order were an order extending an exception.

Sect. 98. Exemption of certain home-work. XCVIII. The exercise in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, of manual labour for the purposes of gain in or incidental to some of the purposes in this Act in that behalf mentioned, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop where the labour is exercised at irregular intervals, and does not furnish the whole or principal means of living to such family.

(2.) *Savings.*

Sect. 99. Saving as to liability of hirer of machine where not occupier. XCIX. Where in a factory the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement children, young persons, or women are employed, is some person other than the occupier of the factory, and such children, young persons, or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offence against this Act which may be committed in relation to such children, young persons, or women, be deemed to be the occupier of the factory (*w*).

Sect. 100. Saving for person employed in repair of machinery, or of factory or workshop, or in process of curing fish. C. Nothing in this Act shall extend—
 (1.) To any young person, being a mechanic, artisan, or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory or workshop; or
 (2.) To the process of gutting, salting, and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats.

(*w*) As to the occupier's liability for offences against the Act, see ss. 81 (p. 74), *et seq.*

CI. The provisions of section ninety-one of the **Sect. 101.**
Public Health Act, 1875 (*x*), with respect to a fac- Application
 tory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly to factories
 state or not ventilated or overcrowded, shall not and work-
 apply to a factory or workshop which is subject shops of
 to the provisions of this Act relating to cleanliness, 38 & 39 Vict.
 ventilation, and overcrowding, but shall apply c. 55.
 to every other factory, workshop, and workplace.

It is hereby declared that the Public Health Act, 1875, shall apply to buildings in which persons are employed, whatever their number may be, in like manner as it applies to buildings where more than twenty are employed (*y*).

CII. Any enactment or document referring to the **Sect. 102.**
 Acts repealed by this Act, or any of them, or to any Construction
 enactment thereof, shall be construed to refer to this of enactments
 Act and to the corresponding enactment thereof. &c., re-
 ferring to
 repealed
 Acts.

(3.) *Application of Act to Scotland and Ireland.*

CIII. The provisions of this Act shall, in the **Sect. 103.**
 case of a factory or workshop in Scotland or Ireland, Temporary
 in which a child under the age of ten years may saving for
 lawfully be employed at the passing of this Act, be employ-
 modified as follows; that is to say, ment of
 children
 under 10
 and chil-
 dren over
 13 in
 Scotland
 and Ireland.

- (1.) Shall apply during twelve months after the commencement of this Act to children of 13 in the age of nine years and upwards, as if they were of the age of ten years; and

(*x*) See these provisions cited p. 3, *ante*.

(*y*) By s. 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the word "house" is defined to include "schools, also factories and other buildings in which more than twenty persons are employed at one time." But the words italicised are now repealed. S. 107; 6th schedule. Pp. 100, 117. See s. 106, sub-s. 11, (as to the application of the Act to Ireland); p. 99.

Sect. 103.

- (2.) Shall not prevent a child who, before the commencement of this Act, is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of nine years, or any child who during the twelve months next after the commencement of this Act is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of ten years, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop in like manner as if the child were above the age of ten years; and
- (3.) Shall apply during twelve months after the commencement of this Act to children of the age of thirteen years and upwards as if they were young persons; and
- (4.) Shall not prevent a child, who before the expiration of twelve months after the commencement of this Act is lawfully employed in a factory or workshop as a young person, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop as a young person.

Sect. 104.
 Certificates
 of birth for
 purposes of
 Act.

CIV. Where the age of any child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the elementary education or employment in labour of such child, any person, on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by a Secretary of State, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding one shilling, as a Secretary of State from time to time fixes, shall be entitled to obtain—

- (1.) In Scotland an extract under the hand of the registrar under the Act of the seven-teenth and eighteenth years of her present Majesty, chapter eighty, and any Acts amending the same, of the entry in the register kept under those Acts; and

- (2.) In Ireland a certified copy under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar under the Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Act of the entry in the register under that Act of the birth of the child named in the requisition. **Sect. 104.** 26 & 27 Vict. c. 11.

CV. In the application of this Act to Scotland— **Sect. 105.**

- (1.) The expression "certified efficient school" means any public or other elementary school under Government inspection: Application of Act to Scotland.
- (2.) In lieu of Christmas Day and either Good Friday or the next public holiday under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of two days separated from each other by an interval of not less than three months, one of which shall be a day set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of the sacramental fast in the parish in which the factory or workshop is situate, or some other day substituted for such day as aforesaid by the occupier specifying the same in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop: 38 & 39 Vict. c. 13.
- (3.) The expression "sanitary authority" means the local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867: 30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.
- (4.) The expression "medical officer of health" means the medical officer under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, or where no such officer has been appointed, the medical officer appointed by the parochial board:
- The expression "poor law medical officer" means the medical officer appointed by the parochial board:

Sect. 155.

8 & 9 Vict.
c. 16.
8 & 9 Vict.
c. 17.

27 & 28 Vict.
c. 58.

- (5.) The expression "Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," means the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845 :
- (6.) The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, and any Acts amending the same :
- (7.) The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means the sheriff of the county or any of his substitutes :
- (8.) The expression "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed by her Majesty on Education in Scotland :
- (9.) The expression "county court" means the sheriff court :
- (10.) All matters required by this Act to be published in the *London Gazette* shall (if they relate exclusively to Scotland), instead of being published in the *London Gazette*, be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* only :
- (11.) The expression "information" means petition or complaint :
- (12.) The expression "informant" means petitioner, pursuer, or complainer :
- (13.) The expression "defendant" means defender or respondent :
- (14.) The expression "clerk of the peace" means sheriff clerk :
- (15.) All offences under this Act shall be prosecuted and all penalties under this Act shall be recovered under the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts at the instance of the procurator fiscal or of an inspector under this Act :
- (16.) The court may make, and may also from time to time alter or vary, summary orders

under this Act on petition by such pro- Sect. 105.
curator fiscal or inspector presented in
common form :

- (17.) All fines under this Act in default of payment, and all orders made under this Act failing compliance, may be enforced by imprisonment for a term to be specified in the order or conviction, but not exceeding three months :
- (18.) It shall be no objection to the competency of an inspector to give evidence as a witness in any prosecution for offences under this Act, that such prosecution is brought at the instance of such inspector :
- (19.) Every person convicted of an offence under this Act shall be liable in the reasonable costs and charges of such conviction :
- (20.) All penalties imposed and recovered under this Act shall be paid to the clerk of the court, and by him accounted for and paid to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of her Majesty's Exchequer, and shall be carried to the Consolidated Fund :
- (21.) All jurisdictions, powers, and authorities necessary for the purposes of this section are conferred on the sheriffs and their substitutes :
- (22.) Any person may appeal from any order or conviction under this Act to the Court of Justiciary, under and in terms of the Act of the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Second, chapter forty-three, or under any enactment amending that Act, or applying or incorporating its provisions, or any of them, with regard to appeals, or to the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh under and in

Sect. 105.38 & 39 Vict.
c. 62.**Sect. 106.** land—
Application
of Act to
Ireland.

terms of the Summary Prosecutions
Appeal (Scotland) Act, 1875.

CVI. In the application of this Act to Ire-

land—

(1.) The expression "certified efficient school" means any national school, or any school recognized by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council as affording sufficient means of literary education for the purposes of this Act :

(2.) In lieu of any two half-holidays allowed under the provisions of sub-section (2) in section twenty-two of this Act, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of the seventeenth day of March : Provided, that when this date falls on a Sunday, this sub-section shall have no effect as regards such date :

(3.) The expression "sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, and any Act amending the same :

(4.) The expression "medical officer of health" means the medical sanitary officer of the sanitary district :

The expression "poor law medical officer" means the dispensary doctor :

(5.) Any act authorized to be done or consent required to be given by the Education Department under this Act shall be done and given by the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices of Ireland, acting by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland :

(6.) The expression "county court" means the civil bill court :

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 39

- (7.) The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, ^{14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.} Sect. 106. and any Act amending the same :
- (8.) A court of summary jurisdiction when hearing and determining any information or complaint in any matter arising under this Act shall be constituted within the police district of Dublin metropolis of one of the divisional justices of that district sitting at a police court within the district, and elsewhere of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone, or with others, or of two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions at a place appointed for holding petty sessions :
- (9.) Appeals from a court of summary jurisdiction shall lie in the manner and subject to the conditions and regulations prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, ^{14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.} and any Acts amending the same :
- (10.) All fines imposed under this Act shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be applied in the manner directed by the Fines Act (Ireland), 1851, ^{14 & 15 Vict. c. 90.} and any Act amending the same :
- (11.) The provisions of section nineteen of the ^{29 & 30 Vict. c. 90.} Public Health Act, 1866, or of any enactment substituted for that section, with respect to any factory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated, or overcrowded, shall not apply to any factory or workshop which

Sect. 106.

is subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding, but shall apply to every other factory, workshop, and work-place :

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 93.

It is hereby declared that the Sanitary Acts within the meaning of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, shall apply to buildings in which persons are employed, whatever their number may be, in like manner as they apply to buildings where more than twenty persons are employed :

- (12.) All matters required by this Act to be published in the *London Gazette* shall, if they relate exclusively to Ireland, instead of being published in the *London Gazette*, be published in the *Dublin Gazette* only.

(4.) *Repeal.*

Sect. 107.
Repeal of
Acts.

CIVIL The Acts specified in the Sixth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed from and after the commencement of this Act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned (z) :

Provided that—

- (1.) All notices affixed in the factory in pursuance of the Acts hereby repealed shall, so far as they are in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been affixed in pursuance of this Act ; and
- (2.) All inspectors, sub-inspectors, officers, clerks, and servants appointed in pursuance of the Acts hereby repealed shall

(z) This section totally repeals all the numerous statutory provisions hitherto regulating factories and workshops. P. 117.

continue in office and shall be subject to removal and have the same powers and duties as if they had been appointed in pursuance of this Act; and **Sect. 107.**

- (3.) All certifying surgeons appointed in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed in pursuance of this Act; and
- (4.) All surgical certificates granted in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed shall have effect as certificates of fitness for employment granted in pursuance of this Act, and all registers kept in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed shall, until otherwise directed by a Secretary of State, be deemed to be the registers required by this Act; and
- (5.) Any order made by a Secretary of State in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed for granting any permission or relaxation to any factories or workshops may, if the Secretary of State so direct, continue in force for a period not exceeding three months after the commencement of this Act; and
- (6.) The standard of proficiency fixed by the Education Department in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been fixed in pursuance of this Act; and
- (7.) A child exempted by section eight of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, from the provisions of section twelve of the Factory Act, 1874, by reason of his having attained the age of eleven years before the first day of January, 1877, shall, on attaining the age of thirteen years, be deemed to be a young person within the meaning of this Act: 39 & 40 Vict.
c. 79.
37 & 38 Vict.
c. 44.

Sect. 107.

(8.) This repeal shall not affect—

- (a.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (b.) Any obligation or liability incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (c.) Any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; or
- (d.) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment as aforesaid, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1st Sched.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH.

Sect. 38.

Factories and Workshops in which the Employment of Young Persons and Children is restricted (a).

- (1.) In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on—
 the process of silvering of mirrors by the mercurial process; or
 the process of making white lead,
 a young person or child shall not be employed.
- (2.) In the part of a factory in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on a child or female young person shall not be employed.
- (3.) In a factory or workshop in which there is carried on—
 (a.) the making or finishing of bricks or tiles, not being ornamental tiles; or
 (b.) the making or finishing of salt,
 a girl under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed.

Restriction
of employ-
ment of
young per-
sons and
children ;

of children,
&c., in glass
works ;

of girls
under 16 in
certain
employ-
ments ;

(a) S. 38 prohibits the employment of a child or young person to the extent mentioned in this schedule in the factories or workshops or parts thereof here named. P. 41.

- 1st Sched.** (4.) In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on—
 of children in metal grinding and lucifer-match dipping; of child under 11 in dry grinding, &c.
- (a.) any dry grinding in the metal trade, or
 (b.) the dipping of lucifer matches,
 a child shall not be employed.
- (5.) In any grinding in the metal trades other than dry grinding or in fustian cutting a child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed.

2nd Sched.**SECOND SCHEDULE.****SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS.***Places forbidden for Meals.*

As to parts of factories or workshops in which children, young persons, and women are forbidden to take meals.

The prohibition (b) on a child, young person, or woman taking a meal or remaining during the times allowed for meals in certain parts of factories or workshops applies to the parts of factories and workshops following; that is to say,

- (1.) In the case of glass works, to any part in which the materials are mixed; and
- (2.) In the case of glass works where flint glass is made, to any part in which the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on; and
- (3.) In the case of lucifer-match works, to any part in which any manufacturing process or handicraft (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on; and
- (4.) In the case of earthenware works, to any part known or used as dippers house, dippers drying room, or china scouring room (c).

(b) S. 39; p. 41.

(c) See definitions of glass works, lucifer-match works, and earthenware works, 4th sched. (3), (4), (15); pp. 112, 114.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

3rd Sched.
Part 1.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

PART ONE.

Period of Employment.

The exception (d) respecting the employment of children, young persons, and women between the hours of eight in the morning and eight in the evening, and on Saturday between the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon, or between the hours of seven in the morning and three in the afternoon, applies to any factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following manufacturing processes or handicrafts are carried on; that is to say,

- (a.) Lithographic printing :
- (b.) Turkey red dyeing :
- (c.) The making of any article of wearing apparel :
- (d.) The making of furniture hangings :
- (e.) Artificial flower making :
- (f.) Bon-bon and Christmas present making :
- (g.) Valentine making :
- (h.) Fancy box making :
- (i.) Envelope making :
- (k.) Almanac making :
- (l.) Playing card making :
- (m.) Machine ruling :
- (n.) Biscuit making :
- (o.) Firewood cutting :
- (p.) Job dyeing : or
- (q.) Aërated water making ; and also to
- (r.) Bookbinding works : (e)
- (s.) Letter-press printing works : (e) and

(d) S. 42 ; p. 44.

(e) See definitions of letter-press printing works, and bookbinding works, 4th sched. (17), (18) ; p. 114.

3rd Sched.
Part 1.

- (*t.*) A part of a factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, or packing up goods.

Part 2.

PART TWO.

Sect. 52

Meal Hours.

Cases in which provisions as to meal times are not to apply.

The cases in which the provisions of this Act as to meal times being allowed at the same hour of the day (*f*) are not to apply are—

- (1.) The case of children, young persons, and women employed in the following factories; that is to say,
 Blast furnaces,
 Iron mills,
 Paper mills,
 Glass works, and
 Letter-press printing works; (*g*) and
- (2.) The case of male young persons employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on.

The cases in which and the extent to which the provisions of this Act as to a child, young person, or woman during the times allowed for meals being employed or being allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on (*h*) are not to apply are,—

- (1.) The case of children, young persons, and

(*f*) See s. 52; p. 51.

(*g*) See definitions, 4th sched. (9), (11), (14), (15), (17); pp. 113, 114.

(*h*) S. 52.

women employed in the following fac- **3rd Sched.**
tories; that is to say, **Part 2.**

Iron mills,

Paper mills,

Glass works (save as otherwise provided
by this Act), and

Letter-press printing works ; and

- (2.) The case of a male young person employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on, to this extent, that the said provisions shall not prevent him, during the times allowed for meals to any other young person or to any child or woman, from being employed or being allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on, and shall not prevent, during the times allowed for meals to such male young person, any other young person or any child or woman from being employed in the factory or allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on.

PART THREE.

Part 3.

Overtime.

Sect. 53.

The exception with respect to the employment of young persons and women for forty-eight days in any twelve months during a period of employment, beginning at six or seven o'clock in the morning and ending at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, or beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and ending at ten o'clock in the evening, applies to each of the factories and workshops, and parts thereof, following ; that is to say,

Factories and work-shops in which young persons and women may be allowed to work for 14 hours a day under certain restrictions.

3rd Sched.
Part 3.

- (1.) Where the material which is the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft is liable to be spoiled by weather ; namely,
- (a.) Flax scutch mills ; and
 - (b.) A factory or workshop or part thereof in which is carried on the making or finishing of bricks or tiles, not being ornamental tiles ; and
 - (c.) The part of rope works (i) in which is carried on the open-air process ; and
 - (d.) The part of bleaching and dyeing works (i) in which is carried on open air bleaching or Turkey red dyeing ; and
 - (e.) A factory or workshop or part thereof in which is carried on glue making ; and
- (2.) Where press of work arises at certain recurring seasons of the year ; namely,
- (f.) Letter-press printing works ;
 - (g.) Bookbinding works ; and
- a factory, workshop, or part thereof in which is carried on the manufacturing process or handicraft of—
- (h.) Lithographic printing ; or
 - (i.) Machine ruling ; or
 - (k.) Firewood cutting ; or
 - (l.) Bon-bon and Christmas present making ; or
 - (m.) Almanac making ; or
 - (n.) Valentine making ; or
 - (o.) Envelope making ; or
 - (p.) Aërated water making ; or
 - (q.) Playing card making ; and

(i) See definitions, 4th sched. (2), (21).

- (3.) Where the business is liable to sudden press **3rd Sched.**
of orders arising from unforeseen events; **Part 3.**
namely,

a factory or workshop, or part thereof,
in which is carried on the manufacturing
process or handicraft of—

- (r.) The making up of any article of
wearing apparel; or
- (s.) The making up of furniture hang-
ings; or
- (t.) Artificial flower making; or
- (u.) Fancy box making; or
- (v.) Biscuit making; or
- (w.) Job dyeing; and also,
- (x.) A part of a factory or workshop
which is a warehouse not used
for any manufacturing process
or handicraft, and in which
persons are solely employed in
polishing, cleaning, wrapping,
or packing up goods.

Provided that the said exception shall not apply—

- (a.) Where persons are employed at home, that is
to say, to a private house, room, or place
which, though used as a dwelling, is by
reason of the work carried on there a
factory or workshop within the meaning
of this Act, and in which neither steam,
water, nor other mechanical power is used,
and in which the only persons employed
are members of the same family dwelling
there; or
- (b.) To a workshop or part thereof which is con-
ducted on the system of not employing
any child or young person therein.

**3rd Sched.
Part 4.**

Sect. 54.

Factories in which a child, young person, or woman may be employed for an additional half hour.

PART FOUR.

Additional Half Hour.

The exception with respect to the employment of a child, young person, or woman for a further period of thirty minutes where the process is in an incomplete state (*j*) applies to the factories following; (that is to say),

- (a.) Bleaching and dyeing works ;
- (b.) Print works ;
- (c.) Iron mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night ;
- (d.) Foundries in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night ; and
- (e.) Paper mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.

Part 5.

Sect. 56.

Factories and workshops in which women may be employed for 14 hours a day.

PART FIVE.

Overtime for Perishable Articles.

The exception with respect to the employment of women for ninety-six days in any twelve months during a period of employment beginning at six or seven o'clock in the morning and ending at eight or nine o'clock in the evening (*k*) applies to a factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following processes is carried on ; namely,

The process of making preserves from fruit,
The process of preserving or curing fish, or
The process of making condensed milk.

(*j*) S. 54 ; p. 53.

(*k*) S. 56 ; p. 54.

PART SIX.

3rd Sched.

Part 6.

Night Work.

Sect. 58.

The exception with respect to the employment of male young persons during the night (*l*) applies to the factories following; (that is to say),

Factories in which male young persons may be employed at night.

- (a.) Blast furnaces,
- (b.) Iron mills,
- (c.) Letter-press printing works, and
- (d.) Paper mills.

PART SEVEN.

Part 7.

Spell.

Sect. 48.

The exception respecting the continuous employment in certain textile factories during the winter months of children, young persons, and women without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal for the same period as in a non-textile factory (*m*), applies to textile factories solely used for—

Continuous employment of children, young persons, and women for five hours in certain textile factories during the winter months.

- (a.) The making of elastic web; or
- (b.) The making of ribbon; or
- (c.) The making of trimming.

(*l*) S. 58; p. 56.

(*m*) S. 48; p. 48.

4th Sched.
Part 1.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Sects. 93, 96.

LIST OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (n).

PART ONE.

Non-Textile Factories.

"Print
works."

(1.) "Print works" (o), that is to say, any premises in which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted, or silken yarn, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper;

"Bleaching
and dyeing
works."

(2.) "Bleaching and dyeing works" (o), that is to say, any premises in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on;

"Earthen-
ware
works."

(3.) "Earthenware works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making or assisting in making, finishing, or assisting in finishing, earthenware of any description, except bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles;

"Lucifer-
match
works."

(4.) "Lucifer-match works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making lucifer matches, or in mixing the chemical materials for making them, or in any process incidental to making lucifer matches, except the cutting of the wood;

(n) The factories and workshops defined in this schedule are in the Act referred to by the short names here assigned to them. S. 96; p. 91.

The works specified in the first part of this schedule are non-textile factories whether or not mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process. S. 93; p. 84.

(o) These works are expressly excluded from the definition of "textile factories." *Id.*

(5.) "Percussion-cap works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making percussion caps, or in mixing or storing the chemical materials for making them, or in any process incidental to making percussion caps; 4th Sched.
Part 1.
"Percussion
cap works."

(6.) "Cartridge works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making cartridges, or in any process incidental to making cartridges, except the manufacture of the paper or other material that is used in making the cases of the cartridges; "Cartridge
works."

(7.) "Paper-staining works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in printing a pattern in colours upon sheets of paper, either by blocks applied by hand, or by rollers worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power; "Paper-
staining
works."

(8.) "Fustian-cutting works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in fustian cutting; "Fustian
cutting
works."

(9.) "Blast furnaces," that is to say, any blast furnace or other furnaces or premises in or on which the process of smelting or otherwise obtaining any metal from the ores is carried on; "Blast fur-
naces."

(10.) "Copper mills;" "Copper
mills."

(11.) "Iron mills," that is to say, any mill, forge, or other premises in or on which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel, or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel; "Iron
mills."

(12.) "Foundries," that is to say, iron foundries, copper foundries, brass foundries, and other premises or places in which the process of founding or casting any metal is carried on; except any premises or places in which such process is carried on by not more than five persons and as subsidiary to the repair or completion of some other work; "Found-
ries."

(13.) "Metal and india-rubber works," that is to say, any premises in which steam, water, or other "Metal and
india-
rubber
works."

4th Sched. mechanical power is used for moving machinery
Part 1. employed in the manufacture of machinery, or in the
 manufacture of any article of metal not being machinery, or in the manufacture of india-rubber or gutta-percha, or of articles made wholly or partially of india-rubber or gutta-percha;

"Paper-mills."

(14.) "Paper mills" (*p*), that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on;

"Glass works."

(15.) "Glass works," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on;

"Tobacco factories."

(16.) "Tobacco factories," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of tobacco is carried on;

"Letter-press printing works."

(17.) "Letter-press printing works," that is to say, any premises in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on;

"Bookbinding works."

(18.) "Bookbinding works," that is to say, any premises in which the process of bookbinding is carried on;

"Flax scutch mills."

(19.) Flax scutch mills (*p*).

Part 2.

PART TWO.

Sects. 93, 96.

Non-Textile Factories and Workshops (q).

"Hat-works."

(20.) "Hat works" (*r*), that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of hats or any process incidental to their manufacture is carried on;

"Rope works."

(21.) "Rope works" (*r*), that is to say, any

(*p*) These mills are also expressly excluded from the definition of "textile factories." S. 93; p. 84.

(*q*) The works, &c., specified in the second part of this schedule are not *factories* within the Act, unless either mechanical power is used in the manufacturing process, or unless they fall within the general definition of non-textile factories given in sub-a. (3) of the first part of the 93rd section. P. 85.

(*r*) These works are expressly excluded from the definition of "textile factories." S. 93.

premises being a ropery, ropewalk, or rope work, in which is carried on the laying or twisting or other process of preparing or finishing the lines, twines, cords, or ropes, and in which machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power is not used for drawing or spinning the fibres of flax, hemp, jute, or tow, and which has no internal communication with any buildings or premises joining or forming part of a textile factory, except such communication as is necessary for the transmission of power ;

4th Sched.
Part 2.

(22.) "Bakehouses," that is to say, any places in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived ;

"Bake-houses."

(23.) "Lace warehouses" (r), that is to say, any premises, room, or place not included in bleaching and dyeing works as hereinbefore defined, in which persons are employed upon any manufacturing process or handicraft in relation to lace, subsequent to the making of lace upon a lace machine moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power ;

"Lace ware-houses."

(24.) "Shipbuilding yards" (s), that is to say, any premises in which any ships, boats, or vessels used in navigation are made, finished, or repaired ;

"Shipbuild-ing yards."

(25.) "Quarries," that is to say, any place, not being a mine, in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals ;

"Quarries."

(26.) "Pit-banks," that is to say, any place above ground adjacent to a shaft of a mine, in which place the employment of women is not regulated by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, whether such place does or does not form part of the mine within the meaning of those Acts.

"Pit-banks."

35 & 36 Vict.
c. 76.
35 & 36 Vict.
c. 77.

(r) These works are expressly excluded from the definition of "textile factories." S. 93.

(s) See *Palmer's Ship Building Company v. Chayter*, L. R. 4 Q. B. 209.

Vth Sched.Sect. 97.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS (t).

Straw plaiting.
Pillow-lace making.
Glove making.

(t) The exercise of manual labour in the handicrafts here specified in any private house or room by the family dwelling therein will not constitute such house or room a workshop within the Act. S. 97 ; p. 91.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

6th Sched.

Acts repealed (u).

Sect. 107.

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
42 Geo. 3, c. 73 .	An Act for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and other mills and cotton and other factories.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 103	An Act to regulate the labour of children and young persons in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 15 .	An Act to amend the laws relating to labour in factories.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 40 .	An Act to declare certain ropeworks not within the operation of the Factory Acts.	The whole Act.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 54 .	An Act to amend the Acts relating to labour in factories.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 104	An Act further to regulate the employment of children in factories.	The whole Act.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 38 .	The Factory Act, 1856.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 117	An Act to place the employment of women, young persons, youths, and children in lace factories under the regulations of the Factories Acts.	The whole Act.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 40 .	The Bakehouse Regulation Act, 1863.	The whole Act.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 48 .	The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864.	The whole Act.

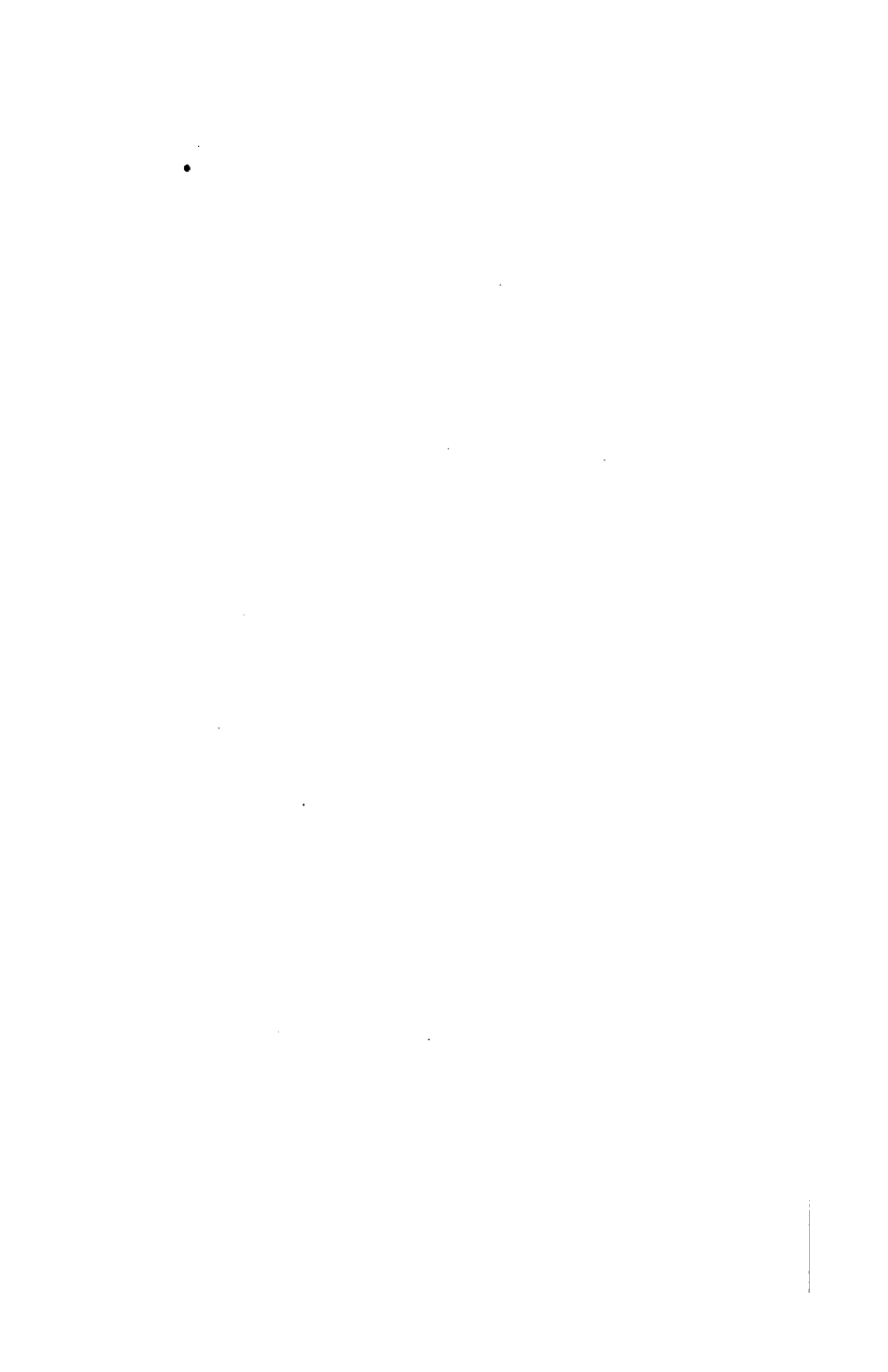
(u) The Acts here specified are repealed from and after the commencement of this Act (1st January, 1879), to the extent mentioned in the third column. S. 107 ; p. 100.

6th Sched.

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 90 .	The Sanitary Act, 1866.	The following words (so far as unrepealed) in section nineteen, "not already under the operation of any general Act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses."
30 & 31 Vict. c. 103 .	The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 146 .	The Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 62 .	The Factory and Workshop Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 19 .	An Act for exempting persons professing the Jewish religion from penalties in respect of young persons and females professing the said religion working on Sundays.	The whole Act.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 104 .	The Factory and Workshop Act, 1871.	The whole Act.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 44 .	The Factory Act, 1874.	The whole Act.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 .	The Public Health Act, 1875	The following words in section four, "more than twenty," and the words "at one time," and the following words in section ninety-one, "not already under the operation of any general Act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses."

6th Sched.

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 79 .	The Elementary Education Act, 1876.	Section eight and the following words in section forty-eight, "the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1874, as amended by this Act, and includes the Work-shop Acts, 1867 to 1871, as amended by this Act, and" .



APPENDIX.

Orders of Secretary of State made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. [December, 1878.] (v)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict. c. 16, s. 45 (w).

BISCUIT-BAKING. CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF MALE YOUNG PERSONS ABOVE 16 AS ADULTS.

Order of Secretary of State granting Special Exception.

WHEREAS 'it has been proved to my satisfaction that the exigencies of the trade of biscuit-baking carried on in bakehouses require that the special exception hereinafter

(v) Under several of the sections comprised in Part 2 (ss. 33—66) of The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, a Secretary of State is empowered to make orders granting or extending special exception: in certain cases. Any order thus granted must be under his hand, and must be published in the *London Gazette*, and come into operation at the date of such publication, or at any later date mentioned in the Order. P. 61. For provisions applying to such orders, see s. 65 ; p. 61.

(w) By s. 45 a Secretary of State is empowered to grant to bakehouses a special exception permitting the employment of male young persons of 16 years of age and upwards, as if they were no longer young persons. P. 47.

mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the male young persons affected thereby;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made under Part 2 of the said Act, grant to the bakehouses mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, this special exception, permitting any male young person who on 1st January, 1879, is of the age of 16 years or upwards, and before the 1st January, 1879, was lawfully employed in biscuit-baking in a bakehouse between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 P.M. subject to no statutory regulations as to meals or rest, to continue to be employed in biscuit-baking in a bakehouse between the same hours, as if he were no longer a young person.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1879.
Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

Bakehouses or parts thereof in which is carried on the process of baking biscuits.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 46 (x).

SUBSTITUTION OF ANOTHER DAY FOR SATURDAY.

Order of Secretary of State granting Special Exception.

WHEREAS it has been proved to my satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of the trades carried on in non-textile

(x) By s. 46 a Secretary of State is empowered to grant to any class of non-textile factories or workshops a special exception authorising the occupier to substitute by a notice affixed in his factory or

factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, require some other day in the week to be substituted for Saturday, as regards the hour at which the period of employment for children, young persons, and women is required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, to end on Saturday;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, grant to factories and workshops of such classes a special exception, authorising the occupier of every such factory and workshop to substitute, by notice affixed in his factory or workshop, some other day for Saturday; and so long as the special exception is acted upon, the Act shall apply in such factory or workshop, in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday, and Saturday were an ordinary workday.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

(a) Non-textile factories in which is carried on the printing of newspapers, or of periodicals, or of railway time-tables, or of law or parliamentary proceedings.

(b) Non-textile factories and workshops in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is carried on in connection with a retail shop on the same premises.

(c) Non-textile factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of any article of wearing apparel or of food.

(d) Non-textile factories and workshops in places in which the market day is Saturday, or in which a special day has been set apart for weekly half-holiday.

workshop some other day for Saturday as regards the hour at which the period of employment is required to end on Saturday.
P. 48.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 48 (y).

FIVE HOURS' SPELL.

Order of Secretary of State extending Special Exception.

WHEREAS the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 48, contains a special exception to the effect that in any of the textile factories to which the exception hereinafter set forth, applies, if the period of employment for young persons and women, as fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, begins at 7 A.M., and the whole time between that hour and 8 A.M. is allowed for meals, the regulations of the Act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not prevent a child, young person, or woman, between the 1st November and 31st March next following, being employed continuously, without an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal, for the same period as if the factory were a non-textile factory;

And whereas the special exception is by the Act declared to apply to the textile factories referred to in the said section;

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in textile factories of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, the customary habits of the persons employed therein require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the manufacturing processes carried on therein are of a healthy character, and the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross,

(y) By s. 48 a Secretary of State is empowered to extend to any class of textile factories the exception as to the continuous employment of children, young persons, and women contained in that section. P. 49.

one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend this exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

Hosiery factories.

Woollen factories in the counties of Oxford, Wilts, Worcester, Gloucester, and Somerset.

Factories in which the only processes carried on are those of winding and throwing raw silk or either of such processes.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 49 (2).

DIFFERENT HOLIDAYS TO DIFFERENT SETS.

Order of Secretary of State granting Special Exception.

WHEREAS it has been proved to my satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of the trades carried on in non-textile factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, require that the special exception hereafter mentioned should be granted ;

(2) By s. 49 a Secretary of State is empowered to grant to any class of non-textile factories or workshops a special exception authorising the occupier to allow all or any of the half holidays, or whole holidays in lieu of them, on different days, to any of the children, young persons, and women employed, or to any sets of them, and not on the same days. P. 49.

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, grant to factories and workshops of such classes a special exception, authorizing the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the half holidays, or whole holidays in lieu of them, on different days to any of the children, young persons, and women employed in his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children, young persons, and women, and not on the same days.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

(a) Non-textile factories in which is carried on the printing of newspapers, or of periodicals, or of railway time-tables, or of law or parliamentary proceedings.

(b) Non-textile factories and workshops in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is carried on in connection with a retail shop on the same premises.

(c) Non-textile factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of any article of wearing apparel or of food.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41, Vict., c. 16, s. 52 (a).

DIFFERENT MEAL HOURS.

Order of Secretary of State extending Special Exception.

WHEREAS the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Sec-

(a) By s. 52 a Secretary of State is empowered to extend to any class of factories or workshops the exceptions contained in that section. P. 52.

tion 52, contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same time of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to ;

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the processes and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exceptions, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby ;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such special exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

(a) Textile factories wherein female young persons or women employed in a distinct department in which there is no machinery, commence work at a later hour than the men and other young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department shall have their meals at the same time.

(b) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein is carried on the making of wearing apparel.

(c) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein there are two or more departments or sets of young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department or set shall have their meals at the same time.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 52 (b).

EMPLOYMENT, &c., DURING MEAL HOURS.

Order of Secretary of State extending Special Exception.

WHEREAS the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 52, contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be allowed to remain in a room in which the manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases therein referred to;

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction, that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the processes and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

(a) Textile factories wherein female young persons or

(b) See preceding note.

women employed in a distinct department, in which there is no machinery, commence work at a later hour than the men and other young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department shall have their meals at the same time.

(b) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein is carried on the making of wearing apparel.

(c) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein there are two or more departments or sets of young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department or set shall have their meals at the same time.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 54 (c).

OVERTIME 30 MINUTES. INCOMPLETE PROCESS.

Order of Secretary of State extending Special Exception.

WHEREAS the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 54, contains a special exception to the effect that if, in any factory or workshop or part thereof to which the exception applies, the process in which a child, young person or woman is employed, is in an incomplete state at the end of the period of employment of such child, young person or woman, the provisions of the Act with respect to the period of employment shall not prevent such child, young person, or woman from being employed for a further period not exceeding thirty minutes ;

Provided that such further periods, when added to the total number of hours of the periods of employment of such child, young person, or woman in that week, do not raise the total above the number otherwise allowed under the Act ;

And whereas this special exception is by the Act declared

(c) By s. 54 a Secretary of State is empowered to extend the exceptions contained in that section to any class of non-textile factories or workshops. P. 53.

to apply to the factories and workshops referred to in the said section ;

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in non-textile factories and workshops of the class mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, or parts of such non-textile factories and workshops, the time for the completion of a process cannot by reason of the nature thereof be accurately fixed, and that the extension of this exception to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby ;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, do extend this exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

Non-textile factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the process of baking of bread or biscuits.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 57 (d).

WATER MILLS. LOST TIME.

Order of Secretary of State granting Special Exception.

I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of

(d) By s. 57 a Secretary of State is empowered to grant to factories driven by water-power, which are liable to be stopped by drought or flood, a special exception permitting the employment of young persons and women during a period from 6 A.M. until 7 P.M.
P. 55.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, grant to every factory falling within the class of factories mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, a special exception permitting the employment therein of young persons and women during a period of employment from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., for the purpose of recovery of time lost from the stoppage of such factory by drought or flood, subject nevertheless to the following conditions :—

1. No person employed under this special exception shall be thereby deprived of the meal hours by the Act provided, or be so employed on Saturday.
2. Notice of the time lost and the cause thereof shall be reported to the Inspector within three days of such loss.
3. Notice of the recovery of the time lost shall be reported to the Inspector, day by day, as the same has been recovered.
4. This special exception shall not be available—
 - (a) for the recovery of any time lost more than twelve months previously ;
 - (b) for the recovery of time lost from the stoppage of the factory by drought, for more than 96 days in any period of twelve months ;
 - (c) for the recovery of time lost from the stoppage of the factory by floods, for more than 48 days in any period of twelve months.
5. This special exception will not authorise the employment of children.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

Factories in which water-power alone is used to move machinery.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT. 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, s. 58 (e).

NIGHT WORK. MALE YOUNG PERSONS ABOVE 16.

Order of Secretary of State extending Special Exception.

WHEREAS the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 58, contains a special exception to the effect that nothing in the Act shall prevent the employment, in factories to which the exception applies, of male young persons during the night, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions :

- (1.) The period of employment shall not exceed 12 consecutive hours, and shall begin and end at the hours specified in the notice in the Act mentioned ; and
- (2.) The provisions of Part 1 of the Act with respect to the allowance of times for meals to young persons during the period of employment shall be observed with the necessary modifications as to the hour at which the times allowed for meals are fixed ; and
- (3.) A male young person employed during any part of the night shall not be employed during any part of the 12 hours preceding or succeeding the period of employment ; and
- (4.) A male young person shall not be employed on more than 6 nights, or in the case of blast furnaces or paper-mills 7 nights, in any two weeks.

And the said Act declares that the provisions of the Act, with respect to the period of employment on Saturday, and with respect to the allowance to young persons of 8 half-holidays in every year or whole holidays in lieu of them,

(e) By s. 58 a Secretary of State is empowered to extend to any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof the exception contained in that section. P. 57.

shall not apply to a male young person employed in day and night turns in pursuance of this exception ;

And whereas this special exception is by the Act declared to apply to the factories referred to in the said section ;

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in non-textile factories of the class mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons of 16 or upwards at night, and that such employment will not injure the health of the male young persons employed ;

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend the said exception to factories of such class so far as regards male young persons of 16 or upwards.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1879, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

Home Office, Whitehall, 10th December, 1878.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Schedule.

Oil and seed crushing mills (factories).

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16.

In pursuance of the power vested in the Secretary of State by Section 67 (f) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 Vict., c. 16), Mr. Secretary Cross has been pleased to fix the titles to be borne in future by the Inspectors under that Act, viz :—

The officers hitherto known as “ Inspectors of Factories ” to be styled “ Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.”

(f) P. 64.

The officers known as "Assistant-Inspectors of Factories" to be styled "Her Majesty's Superintending Inspectors of Factories and Workshops," and

The officers known as "Sub-Inspectors of Factories" to be styled "Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories and Workshops."

Whitehall, Dec. 24, 1878.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

41 Vict., c. 16, ss. 23, 96 (g).

Order of Secretary of State defining an Attendance at School (England).

WHEREAS by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, it is enacted as follows :—

[*Recites s. 23 verbatim to the words "and six in the evening;" and s. 96 definition of "Education Department."*]

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the consent of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, hereby for the purposes of the above enactment so far as concerns England, define "Attendance" to mean the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Home Office, Whitehall, Dec. 24, 1878.

(g) Pp. 30, 90.

INDEX.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT,

to be hung up in factory or workshop, 72.
exceptions as to domestic factories and workshops, and
certain other workshops, 58.

ACCIDENT,

from machinery, liabilities of occupier in respect of, 7, *et seq.*
notice of, to be given to inspector and to certifying surgeon, 36.
certifying surgeon to examine into causes of, and report to inspector, 37.
where occupier is not actual employer, 37.
special exception as to notice of, for domestic factories and workshops, and certain other workshops, 58.

ACTION,

liability of occupier to, in respect of accidents from machinery, 7.
right of, not affected by imposition of penalties, *ib.*

ADULTS,

men, employment of not restricted, xi.
provision as to guarding machinery to apply to protection of, 4.

AERATED WATER MAKING,

as to period of employment in, 105.
employment overtime in, 108.

AGE,

no child under 10 to be employed, 27.
certificate of, required as to persons under 16, 33.
evidence of, in summary proceedings, 82.
certificate of birth to prove, in Scotland, 194.
the like in Ireland, 95.

AGENT,

servant or workman, when to be charged instead of
occupier, 77.

AGRICULTURE,

children's labour in, regulated by statute, ix.

ALMANACK MAKING,

period of employment in, 105.
employment overtime in, 108.

ALTERNATE DAYS SYSTEM,

how children may be employed on, in textile factories, 17.
in non-textile factories and workshops, 20.

ANNEALING GLASS,

employment of children and female young persons in parts
of factory where process of, is carried on, prohibited, 103.

APPEAL,

from conviction or order of justices to Quarter Sessions,
79.
proceedings on, *ib.*
procedure of, in Scotland, 97.
Ireland, 99.
to Secretary of State to annul appointment or revocation
of appointment of certifying surgeon, 68.

APPRENTICES,

42 Geo. 3, c. 73 relating to, repealed, 117.
to be deemed as working for hire, within the Act, 88.

ARBITRATION,

reference to, as to fencing dangerous machinery, 11.

ARTICLE,

the making, &c., of any, when it constitutes a non-textile factory or a workshop, 85, 86.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING,

period of employment in, 105.

employment overtime in, 109.

"ATTENDANCE"

at school, definition of, 29.

BAKEHOUSES,

definition of, 115.

special provisions as to health in, 39.

not exempted therefrom by s. 61, 60.

as to sleeping places near, 39.

special exception as to employment of male young persons above 16 in, 46; and see pp. 121, 130.

BAND, *see* DRIVING STRAP.**BETTLING,**

process of, included in definition of bleaching and dyeing works, 112.

BISCUIT MAKING,

included in definition of bakehouses, 114.

special exception as to period of employment in, 44, 105; and see p. 121.

BLAST FURNACES,

definition of, 113.

actual employer to report to occupier accident in, 37.

night employment in, of male young persons, 56, 111.

special exceptions as to meal hours in, 51, 106.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS,

definition of, 112.

not included amongst textile factories, 84.

period of employment and meal hours in, same as in textile factories, 42.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS—continued.

- employment of male young persons during meal hours in open-air bleaching, 51, 106.
- employment for additional half-hour allowed when process incomplete, 54, 110.
- employment overtime in, in open-air bleaching, 108.

BOAT-BUILDING, *see* SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.**BON-BON AND CHRISTMAS PRESENT MAKING,**

- period of employment may be between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. in, 105.
- employment overtime, 108.

BOOKBINDING WORKS,

- definition of, 114.
- period of employment, 105.
- employment overtime, 108.

BRASS FOUNDRIES, *see* FOUNDRIES.**BREAD, *see* BAKEHOUSES.****BRICKS AND TILES,**

- not being ornamental tiles, making of, excepted from definition of Earthenware Works, 112.
- employment of girl under 16 prohibited where making or finishing of, not being ornamental tiles, is carried on, 103.
- employment, overtime in making or finishing of, 108.

CALENDERING

- included in definition of bleaching and dyeing works, 112.

CAPS, *see* PERCUSSION CAPS.**CARTRIDGE WORKS,**

- definition of, 113.

CERTIFICATE,

- of educational standard, 32.
- of school attendance, 31.

CERTIFICATE—continued.

- of fitness for employment for persons under 16, 33, 34, 43.
- to be granted by certifying surgeon, *ib.*, 69.
- power of inspector to annul, 35.
- occupier to produce to inspector, *ib.*
- special restrictions as to, 41.
- of birth for production to certifying surgeon, 35, 94, 95.

CERTIFIED EFFICIENT SCHOOLS,

- definition of, in England, 88.
- Scotland, 95.
- Ireland, 98.

CERTIFYING SURGEONS,

- appointment of, 68.
- general provisions as to, *ib.*
- to grant certificates of fitness for employment, 33, 69.
- to investigate causes of accident, 37, 69.
- to report thereon to inspector, *ib.*
- to have powers of inspector for purpose of investigating causes of accident, *ib.*
- fee of, for investigation, *ib.*
- poor law medical officers to be, in certain cases, 68.
- Secretary of State to make rules for guidance of, 69.
- remuneration of, *ib.*

CHILDREN,

- definition of child, 89.
- under 10 not to be employed, 27.
- not to be employed on Sunday, *ib.*
- of 13 having reached educational standard may be employed as young persons, 32.

CHILDREN EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION,

- reports of, vii, ix.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING,

- employment of children in, regulated by statute, ix.

CHINA-GRASS,

- manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory, 84.

CHRISTMAS-PRESENT MAKING,

period of employment may be between 8 A.M. & 8 P.M.
in, 105.
employment overtime in, 108.

CLEANING,

goods in warehouse, period of employment in, 106.
employment overtime, 109.
factory or workshop, or the machinery therein included in
definition of employment, 88.
machinery in motion, restriction on, 14.
mill-gearing in motion, restrictions on, *ib.*

CLEANLINESS, *see* SANITARY PROVISIONS.**CLERK OF THE PEACE,**

definition of, in Scotland, 96.

CLOCK,

public, regulating period of employment, 71.
notice of, *ib.*

COAL, *see* MINES.**COCOANUT FIBRE,**

manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory,
84.

COMPANIES CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1845.

meaning of in Scotland, 96.

COMPENSATION,

penal, to person injured by want of fence to machinery, 75.

CONDENSED MILK,

employment of women, overtime in making, 54, 110.

CONFECTIONERY,

making of, included in definition of bakehouses, 115.

CONVICTION,

appeal from, 79.
evidence of, 83.

COPPER FOUNDRIES, *see* **FOUNDRIES.**

COPPER MILLS

included amongst non-textile factories, 113.

COPROLITES, *see* **QUARRIES.**

COTTON,

manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory,
84.

COUNTY COURT,

definition of in Scotland, 96.
Ireland, 98.

CROWN,

factories and workshops belonging to, within the Act, 87.
but may be exempted on public emergency, *ib.*

CURING FISH

saved from Act, 92.

DEFENDANT,

definition of in Scotland, 96.

DEFINITIONS

of terms in Act, 84—91, 112—115.

DOMESTIC FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, *see* **HOME-
WORK.**

definition of, 23.

special exceptions in favour of, 58, 109.

DRIVING STRAP OR BAND,

included in "machinery," 12.

DRY-GRINDING, *see* **GRINDING.**

DYEING, *see* BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

EARTHENWARE WORKS,

definition of, 112.

meals not to be taken in dipper's house, drying-room, or china scouring-room, 104.

EDUCATION, *see* SCHOOL.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

definition of, in England, 90.

Scotland, 96.

Ireland, 98.

ELASTIC WEB,

continuous employment allowed in making of, in winter, 48, 111.

EMPLOYMENT,

definition of, 82, 87, 92.

evidence of, 82.

general provisions as to period of, 14, *et seq.*

special restrictions as to, 41.

special exceptions relaxing law as to, 44, 105, 121, *et seq.*

period of, for young persons and women in textile factories, 16.

for children in textile factories, 17.

for young persons and women in non-textile factories, 19.

for young persons in workshops, *ib.*

for children in non-textile factories and workshops, 20.

for women in workshops, 22.

for young persons and women in domestic factories and workshops, 23.

during meal hours prohibited, 25.

notice of period of, to be affixed in factory or workshop, 26.

of children of 13, who have reached educational standard, 32.

overtime, special exceptions relaxing law as to, 52.

restrictions upon, about machinery, 14.

ENVELOPE MAKING,

period of employment, 105.
employment overtime, 108.

EVIDENCE

in summary proceedings, 82.

EXCEPTIONS, SPECIAL,

relaxing law as to period of employment, 44, 121, *et seq.*
meal hours, 51.
employment overtime, 52.
night work, 56.
for domestic factories and workshops, 58.
power of Secretary of State to make requirement of certain
sanitary provisions a condition of grant of, 60.
power to rescind, or to extend, 61.
provisions as to order making, *ib.*
conditions upon which occupier may avail himself of, 62.
made or extended to certain trades by Secretary of State
(December, 1878), App. 121, *et seq.*

EXEMPTIONS,

special, of certain trades, 91, 116.
of certain home work, 92.

EXPLOSION,

accident caused by, to be reported, 36.
except cases within Explosives Act, 1875, 37.

FACTORY,

definition of, 86, 91, 112—115.
divided into textile and non-textile, x, 84.
definition of textile, *ib.*
non-textile, *ib.*, 85.
part of, may be taken as separate, 86.
place solely used as dwelling not to be deemed part of, 87.
belonging to Crown within the Act, *ib.*

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, THE,

prior to the Act of 1878, i.

FANCY BOX MAKING,

period of employment, 105.
employment overtime, 109.

FEMALES ABOVE 18 YEARS, *see* WOMEN.**FENCING, *see* MACHINERY.**

inspector may require dangerous vats, pans, and other structures to be fenced, 13.

FIBRE,

manufacture of cocoa-nut, or other like material comprised in definition of textile factory, 84.

FINES

for offences under the Act, 74, *et seq.*
restraint of cumulative, 78.
application of, 79, 97, 99.
on persons other than occupier, 77.
proceedings for recovery of, 78.
See PENALTIES.

FINISHING,

meaning of term, 84.
yarn or cloth included in definition of bleaching and dyeing works, 162.
any article included in definition of certain non-textile factories, 85.
included in definition of workshops, 86.

FIREWOOD CUTTING,

period of employment, 105.
employment overtime, 108.

FISH,

employment of women, overtime in preserving or curing, 54, 110.
process of curing, saved from Act, 92.

FITNESS FOR EMPLOYMENT, *see* CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS.

FLAX,

- manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory, 84.
- scutch mills included amongst non-textile factories, 114.
 - excluded from definition of textile factories, 84.
 - exceptions for certain, from some provisions, 60.
 - as to employment for 14 hours a day in, 107.
- notice to inspector of intention to conduct scutch mill on system of not employing children or young persons, 60.

FLY-WHEEL

- to be fenced, 4.

FORGERY, *see* PENALTIES.**FOUNDRIES,**

- definition of, 113.
- employment in, 30 minutes overtime where process incomplete, 54, 110.

FRUIT,

- employment of women overtime in making preserves from, 54, 110.

FURNACES, *see* BLAST FURNACES.**FURNITURE HANGINGS,**

- period of employment in making of, 105.
- employment overtime in, 109

FUSTIAN CUTTING,

- works, definition of, 113.
- child under 11 not to be employed in, 114.

GLASS, *see* GLASS WORKS.**GLASS WORKS,**

- definition of, 114.
- employment prohibited in part where process of melting or annealing carried on, 103.

GLASS WORKS—*continued.*

meals not to be taken in part where materials are mixed,
104.

nor where grinding, cutting or polishing is carried
on, 104.

special exception as to meal hours in, 51, 106.

GLOVE MAKING

in private houses exempted, 91, 116.

GLUE MAKING,

employment overtime in, 108.

GRINDING,

child not to be employed where dry grinding in the metal
trade is carried on, 104.

child under 11 not to be employed in grinding in the
metal trades other than dry grinding, 104.

GRINDSTONE,

inspector may require, to be securely fixed, 13.

GUARDIAN, *see* PARENT.**GUTTA PERCHA**

manufacture of, included in definition of metal and india-
rubber works, 114

HAIR,

manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory,
84.

HAT WORKS,

definition of, 114.

excluded from definition of textile factories, 84.

HEALTH (*see* SANITARY PROVISIONS),

special provisions for, 38, 103.

HEMP,

manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory,
84.

HIRER,

owner or, of machine to be deemed occupier in certain cases, 92.

HOIST

to be fenced, 4

HOLIDAYS,

provisions as to, 27.

days to be observed as, *ib.*

notice of, to be affixed, 28.

penalty for employment on, *ib.*, 75.

not fixing holidays in conformity with Act,
28.

Secretary of State may authorise, on different days to
different sets in non-textile factories, 49, 125.

special exception for domestic factories and workshops and
certain other workshops, 58.

in Scotland, 95.

in Ireland, 98

HOME-WORK,

exemption of certain, 92.

HOOKING

included in definition of bleaching and dyeing works, 112.

HOSIERY FACTORIES,

special order as to employment for 5 hours' spell in, 125.

INDIA-RUBBER WORKS,

definition of, 113.

INFORMANT,

definition of, in Scotland, 96

INFORMATION,

definition of, in Scotland, 96.

INSPECTORS,

as to appointment of, 64.

general provisions as to, 64.

powers of, 65.

penalties for delaying or obstructing, 66.

INSPECTORS—*continued.*

- restriction on entry of, into dwellings, 67.
- certificates of appointment of, 68.
- forgery of such certificates, *ib.*
- to produce certificate to occupier, *ib.*

IRELAND,

- modification of provisions in application of Act to, 93, 98.

IRON FOUNDRIES, see FOUNDRIES.**IRON MILLS,**

- definition of, 113.
- employment in, 30 minutes overtime where process incomplete, 54, 110.
- special exception as to meal hours, 51, 106.

JEWS,

- special exception as to employment by, 50.
- employment of, by Jews on Sunday, 50.

JOB-DYEING,

- period of employment, 105.
- employment overtime, 109.

JUTE,

- manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory, 84.

LACE

- factories, employment of male young persons above 16 in, 45.
- warehouses, definition of, 115.
 - excluded from definition of textile factories, 84.

LAPPING

- included in definition of bleaching and dyeing works, 112.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING WORKS,

- definition of, 114.
- period of employment, 105, 126.
- employment overtime, 108.
- special order as to employment on Saturdays in certain, 123.
- as to holidays in certain, 125.

LIMEWASHING

- required in factories and workshops, 38.
- in bakehouses, 39.

LIMITATION OF TIME

- for proceedings for offences and fines, 81.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING,

- period of employment of, 105.
- employment overtime in, 108.

LOST TIME, *see* OVERTIME.**LUCIFER MATCH WORKS,**

- definition of, 112.
- child not to be employed where dipping of matches is carried on, 104.
- meals not to be taken where any manufacturing process (except cutting wood) is carried on, 104.

MACHINE RULING,

- period of employment, 105.
- employment overtime, 108.

MACHINERY,

- provisions as to fencing, 4.
 - not limited to that which first conveys the power, 5.
 - liabilities of occupier for breach of, 7.
- power of inspector to require fencing of, 11.
- reference to arbitration as to fencing of, *ib.*
- includes driving strap or band, 12.
- no child to clean, whilst in motion, 14.
- no young person or woman to clean mill-gearing whilst in motion, 14.

MACHINERY—continued.

working between fixed and traversing part of machine whilst in motion prohibited, 14.

owner or hirer of machine to be deemed occupier of factory in certain cases, 92.

MATCHES, see LUCIFER MATCH WORKS.**MEALS,**

as to hours for, 14, *et seq.*

times for, to be simultaneous, 25.

employment during times for, forbidden, *ib.*

special restrictions as to, 41.

special exceptions relaxing law as to, 51, 106, 126, 127, 128.

in print works and bleaching and dyeing works, 41.

regulations as to, do not apply to domestic factories and workshops, 58.

penalty for contravention of Act as to, 76.

notice of times for, to be affixed, 26.

continuous employment in certain cases without interval for, 48.

places forbidden for, in certain factories and workshops, 104.

MEASURES, see WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**

definition of, in Scotland, 95.

Ireland, 98.

MELTING GLASS, see GLASS.**METAL AND INDIA-RUBBER WORKS,**

definition of, 113.

See GRINDING.

MILK,

employment of women overtime in making condensed, 54, 110.

MILL-GEARING,

definition of, 91.

to be fenced, 6.

young persons and women not to clean, whilst in motion, 14.

MINES

- excluded from definition of quarries, 115.
- coal, statute regulating labour in, ix.
- metalliferous, ix.

MIRRORS,

- restriction of employment in process of silvering, 103

NEWSPAPERS,

- special order as to employment on Saturday in printing, 123.

NIGHT,

- definition of, 90.
- work, special exceptions allowing, 56, 111, 132.
 - in letterpress printing, 57, 111.
 - glass works, 57.
 - blast furnaces, 111.
 - iron mills, *ib.*
 - paper mills, *ib.*

NON-TEXTILE FACTORY,

- definition of, 84.

NOTICE

- to be affixed in factory or workshop, of period of employment, 26, 27.
- of meal times, *ib.*
- of system on which children employed, *ib.*
- of changing period of employment, meal hours, or system on which children are employed, 27.
- of names and addresses of inspectors and certifying surgeons, 72, 73.
- of public clock by which period of employment and times for meals are regulated, 73.
- of holidays, 28.
- of prohibition of employment to a certain extent in certain factories, 41.
- of prohibition against taking meals in certain places, *ib.*
- of intention of occupier to avail himself of special exceptions, 62.
- none of above notices required in domestic factories and workshops, nor in workshops where children are not employed, 59.

NOTICE—continued.

- to inspector of intention to conduct workshop on system of not employing children and young persons, 23.
- within one month of occupying factory, 71.
- of employment in certain cases on Saturdays as on other days, 26.
- of changing period of employment, meal hours, or system on which children are employed, 27.
- of intention of occupier to avail himself of special exception, 62.
- of accident, 36.
- of intention to conduct flax scutch mill on system of not employing children or young persons, 60.
- to sanitary authority of nuisance under Public Health Act, 3.
- by inspector, of machinery, &c., requiring to be fenced, 11, 13.
- of grindstone to be replaced or fixed, 13.
- of unfitness for work of child or young person, 34.
- of accident, to inspector and certifying surgeon, 36.
- but not required in domestic factories and workshops, nor in workshops where children or young persons are not employed, 59.
- as to service of any, under the Act, 73.

NUISANCE

- under the Public Health Act, 3.
- See* SANITARY PROVISIONS.

OIL MILLS,

- employment in, at night, 133.

OPEN AIR,

- premises in, not excluded from definition of factory or workshop, 87.
- bleaching, *see* BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

OVERCROWDING

- prohibited, 2.

OVERTIME,

- special exceptions for employment, 52—55, 107—110, 129.
- power to employ, where process incomplete, 53, 129.

OVERTIME—continued.

- power to employ, in Turkey red dyeing, 54.
- in open air bleaching, *ib.*
- in the case of perishable articles or press of work, 53, 55.
- to recover time lost by drought or flood, 55, 130.

OWNER OR HIRER OF MACHINE

- to be deemed occupier in certain cases, 92.

PACKING

- up goods in warehouse, period of employment in, 106.
- employment overtime in, 109.

PAN,

- inspector may require dangerous, to be fenced, 12.

PAPER

- mills, definition of, 114.
- excluded from definition of textile factories, 84.
- employment in, 30 minutes overtime where process incomplete, 54, 110.
- special exception as to meal hours, 51, 106.
- staining works, definition of, 113.

PARENT,

- definition of, 89.
- penalty on, for allowing child to be employed contrary to Act, 76.
- for not sending child to school, *ib.*

PENALTIES

- for not keeping factory or workshop in conformity with Act, 74.
- penal compensation to person injured by want of fence to machinery, 75.
- for employing persons contrary to Act, *ib.*
- for not allowing times for meals, as required by Act, 76.
- for employing persons during meal times, *ib.*
- on parent for allowing child to be employed contrary to Act, *ib.*
- for neglecting to send child to school, *ib.*

PENALTIES—continued.

- for forging certificate under the Act, 76.
- for false entries and declarations, *ib.*
- where offence committed by other person than occupier, 77.
- restraint on cumulative fines, 78.
- proceedings for recovery of, *ib.*
- limitation of time for proceedings for offences and fines, 81.

PERCUSSION CAP WORKS,

- definition of, 113.

PERSON,

- definition of expression, 90.

PILLOW-LACE MAKING

- in private houses, exemption of, 91, 116.

PIT BANKS,

- definition of, 115.

PLAYING CARD MAKING,

- period of employment, 105.
- employment overtime, 108.

POLISHING,

- goods in warehouse, period of employment in, 106.
- employment overtime in, 109.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICER,

- to act as certifying surgeon in certain cases, 68.
- definition of, in Scotland, 95.
- Ireland, 98.

“PRESCRIBED,”

- meaning of, 90.

PRESERVES

- from fruit, employment of women overtime in making, 54, 110.
- See FISH.*

PRINTING, *see* LETTERPRESS PRINTING — LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

PRINT WORKS,

- definition of, 112.
- excluded from definition of textile factories, 84.
- special restrictions as to meals in, 41.
- employment in, for 30 minutes overtime where process incomplete, 53, 110.
- special exception as to meal hours in part of, where dyeing or open-air bleaching carried on, 51, 106.

PRIVY,

- local authority may require sufficient, to be provided, 4.

PROCEEDINGS,

- for offences under Act, 78, *et seq.*
- general provisions as to summary, 81.
- evidence in summary, 82.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,

- nuisances under, 3.
- application of, to factories and workshops 93, 99.
- sanitary authority under, 90.

QUARRIES,

- definition of, 115.

RECOGNIZED EFFICIENT SCHOOL,

- definition of, 96.
- exercise of manual labour in, for instruction not within the Act, 87.

REGISTERS,

- to be kept in factory and workshop, 71, 72.
- occupier to send inspector extracts from, 72.

REPAIRING,

- young person working only in, machinery in or any part of factory or workshop exempted, 92.

REPEAL

of all the Factory and Workshop Acts, prior to the Act of 1878, 100, 117.

RESTRICTIONS, SPECIAL,

as to employment, meals, and certificates of fitness, 41.

RIBBON,

continuous employment allowed in making of, in winter, 48, 111.

ROPE WORKS,

definition of, 114.

excluded from definition of textile factories, 84.

employment overtime in, 108.

SAFETY,

provisions as to, 4.

SALT,

employment of girl under 16 where making or finishing of, is carried on prohibited, 103.

SALTING FISH, *see* FISH.**SANITARY ACT,**

application of, in Ireland, 100.

SANITARY AUTHORITY,

definition of, in England, 90.

Scotland, 95.

Ireland, 98.

SANITARY PROVISIONS (*see* PUBLIC HEALTH ACT),

relating to factories and workshops, 2.

premises to be kept in a cleanly state and free from efflu-
vium, 2.

not to be overcrowded, *ib.*

to be ventilated, *ib.*

special, in certain factories and workshops, 38.

SANITARY PROVISIONS—*continued.*

- limewashing and washing of interiors, 38.
- and painting bakehouses, 39.
- as to sleeping near bakehouses, *ib.*
- as to ventilation by fan, 40.
- special exception from, for domestic factories and workshops and certain other workshops, 58.
- power of Secretary of State to make special, a condition of grant of exceptions, 60.

SATURDAY,

- employment on, in non-textile factories or workshops as on other days, 26.
- substitution by Secretary of State of another half holiday for, 48, 122.
- employment on, in Turkey red dyeing, *ib.*

SAVINGS

- from application of Act, 92.

SCHOOL,

- children required to attend, 28.
- attendance certificate required, 31.
- payment for schooling by occupier out of wages, *ib.*
- recognised efficient, definition of, 96.
- certified efficient, definition of, 32, 88, 95, 98.
- penalty for employment without, attendance certificate, 31, 75.
- certified day industrial, 32.
- "attendance" defined, 134.

SCOTLAND,

- modification of provisions in application of Act to, 93, 95.

SCUTCH MILLS, see FLAX.**SECRETARY OF STATE,**

- definition of, 90.
- orders made by, App., 121—134.

SEED CRUSHING MILLS,

- employment in, at night, 133.

SERVANT, see AGENT.

SERVICE

of notices, &c., mode of, 73.

SHERIFF OR SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE,

powers of, under Act in Scotland, 96, 97.

SHIPBUILDING YARDS,

definition of, 115.

SILK,

manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory,
84.

special exception as to winding and throwing raw, 124.

SILVERING MIRRORS,

employment in part of factory or workshop where process
of, is carried on, prohibited, 103.

SLATE, *see* QUARRIES.**SLEEPING**

places near bakehouses, 39.

SMEETING, *see* BLAST FURNACES.**SPINNING, *see* WEB SPINNING.****STEAM ENGINE,**

every part of, to be fenced, 4.

STEEL, *see* IRON MILLS.**STONE, *see* QUARRIES.****STRAW PLAITING**

in private house exempted, 91, 116.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION,

Court of, meaning of expression, in England, 90.

Scotland, 96.

Ireland, 99.

may make summary order, 79.

constitution of, *vb.*

disqualification of certain persons as members of,
vb.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION—*continued.*

- Acts, definition of, in England, 90.
 - Scotland, 96.
 - Ireland, 99.
- offences to, prosecuted under, 78.

SUMMONS,

- mode of service, &c., of, 73.

SUNDAY,

- employment on, prohibited, 27.
- exception in favour of Jews, 50.

SURGEON, see CERTIFYING SURGEON.**SURGICAL CERTIFICATE, see CERTIFICATE.****TEAGLE**

- to be fenced, 4.

TEXTILE FACTORIES,

- definition of, 84.

THRESHING MACHINES

- required to be fenced, ix, 4.

TILES, see BRICKS AND TILES.**TIN PLATE, see IRON MILLS.****TOBACCO FACTORIES,**

- definition of, 114.

TOW,

- manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory, 84.

TREASURY,

- definition of, 90.

TRIMMING,

continuous employment allowed in making of, in winter,
48, 111.

TURKEY RED DYEING,

period of employment, 105.
special exception as to employment in, on Saturdays, 48.
as to employment overtime in, 54, 108.

VALENTINE MAKING,

period of employment, 105.
employment overtime, 108.

VAT,

inspector may require dangerous, to be fenced, 12.

VENTILATION

in factories and workshops, 2, 40.

**WAREHOUSE, *see* POLISHING—CLEANING—WRAPPING—
PACKING—LACE.****WATERCLOSETS,**

local authority may require sufficient, to be provided, 4.

WATER-WHEEL,

every part of, to be fenced, 5.

WATER-POWER,

recovery of time lost by drought or flood in factories
driven by, 55, 130, 131.

WEARING APPAREL,

period of employment in making, 105.
employment overtime, 109.
employment on Saturday in making, 123.

WEEK,

definition of, 90.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

inspection of, used in factories or workshops, 74.
Weights and Measures Act, 1878, *ib.*

WEB SPINNING,

special provision for protection of workers in, 40.

WHEEL-RACE

to be fenced close to edge, 5.

WHITE LEAD, MAKING OF,

employment prohibited in part of factory or workshop
where process of, carried on, 103.

WOMEN,

definition of, 89.

WOOL,

manufacture of, comprised in definition of textile factory,
84. *See* 125.

WORKMAN, *see* AGENT.

WORKSHOPS,

definition of, x, 86, 91, 112—115.

special exception for domestic, from certain provisions of
the Act, 58.

where children are not employed, special exception from
certain provisions of the Act, *ib.*

conducted on system of not employing children, notice
of occupier's intention to be served on inspector, 59.

part of, may be taken as separate, 86.

place solely used as dwelling not to be deemed part of,
87.

conducted on system of not employing child, young person
or woman, Act does not apply to, *ib.*

workshops belonging to Crown within the Act, *ib.*

WRAPPING

goods in warehouse, period of employment in, 106.

employment overtime in, 109.

YOUNG PERSON,

definition of, 89.

THE END.

3

February, 1879.

A CATALOGUE
OF
LAW WORKS,

PUBLISHED BY

STEVENS AND SONS

(LATE STEVENS AND NORTON),

119, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

(Formerly of Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn).

Law Books Purchased or Valued.

Now ready (112 pp.), 8vo. cloth lettered, price 6d., post free.

A Catalogue of Modern Law Works (*including the leading American, Indian, Irish, and Scotch*); together with a complete Chronological List of all the English, Irish, and Scotch Reports, Abbreviations used in reference to Law Reports and Text Books, and an Index of Subjects.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Public and Local Acts from an early date, may be had of the Publishers of this Catalogue, who have also on sale the largest collection of Private Acts, relating to Estates, Enclosures, Railways, Roads, &c., &c.

ACTION AT LAW.—Peel.—*Vide* "Chancery."

Prentice's Proceedings in an Action in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice. By SAMUEL PRENTICE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Royal 12mo. 1877. 10s. 6d.

"The book can be safely recommended to students and practitioners"—*Law Times*.

"Whether for the student or practitioner, we can cordially recommend the work."

Smith's Elementary View of the Proceedings in an Action at Law.—Twelfth Edition, adapted to the practice of the Supreme Court. By W. D. I. FOULKES, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1876. 10s. 6d.

"The student will find in 'Smith's Action' a manual, by the study of which he may easily acquire a general knowledge of the mode of procedure in the various stages of an action in the several divisions of the High Court of Justice."—*Law Times*.

ADMIRALTY.—Boyd.—*Vide* "Shipping."

Pritchard's Admiralty Digest.—With Notes from Text Writers, and the Scotch, Irish, and American Reports. Second Edition. By ROBERT A. PRITCHARD, D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, and WILLIAM TARN PRITCHARD. With Notes of Cases from French Maritime Law. By ALGERNON JONES, Avocat à la Cour Impériale de Paris. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1865. 3l.

Roscoe's Treatise on the Jurisdiction and Practice of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and on Appeals therefrom, &c. With an Appendix containing Statutes, Rules as to Fees and Costs, Forms, Precedents of Pleadings and Bills of Costs. By EDWARD STANLEY ROSCOE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Northern Circuit. Demy 8vo. 1878. 1l.

* * * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

AGENCY.—Petgrave's Principal and Agent.—A Manual of the Law of Principal and Agent. By E. C. PETGRAVE, Solicitor. 12mo. 1857. 7s. 6d.

Petgrave's Code of the Law of Principal and Agent, with a Preface. By E. C. PETGRAVE, Solicitor. Demy 12mo. 1876. *Net*, 2s.

Rogers.—Vide "Elections."

Russell's Treatise on Mercantile Agency.—Second Edition. 8vo. 1873. 14s.

AGRICULTURAL LAW.—Addison's Practical Guide to the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vic. c. 92), and Treatise thereon, showing the Alterations in the Law, and containing many useful Hints and Suggestions as to the carrying out of the Provisions of the Act; with Handy Forms and a Carefully Prepared Index. Designed chiefly for the use of Agricultural Landlords and Tenants. By ALBERT ADDISON, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature. 12mo. 1876. *Net*, 2s. 6d.

Cooke on Agricultural Law.—The Law and Practice of Agricultural Tenancies, with Numerous Precedents of Tenancy Agreements and Farming Leases, &c., &c. By G. WINGROVE COOKE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1851. 18s.

Dixon's Farm.—Vide "Farm."

ARBITRATION.—Russell's Treatise on the Duty and Power of an Arbitrator, and the Law of Submissions and Awards; with an Appendix of Forms, and of the Statutes relating to Arbitration. By FRANCIS RUSSELL, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Fifth Edition. Royal 8vo. 1873. 1l. 16s.

ARTICLED CLERKS.—Butlin's New and Complete Examination Guide and Introduction to the Law; for the use of Articled Clerks and those who contemplate entering the legal profession, comprising Courses of Reading for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations and for Honours, or a Pass at the Final, with Statute, Case, and Judicature (Time) Tables, Sets of Examination Papers, &c., &c. By JOHN FRANCIS BUTLIN, Solicitor, &c. 8vo. 1877. 18s.

"Mr. Butlin devotes entire chapters to the consideration of Williams on Real Property, Haynes on Equity, and Chitty on Contracts, in their bearings upon the studies of the articulated clerk, and his recommendations as to thoroughness of reading are very sound."
—*Law Magazine*, February, 1873.

"A sensible and useful guide for the legal tyro."—*Solicitors' Journal*, April 21, 1877.

"In supplying law students with materials for preparing themselves for examination, Mr. Butlin, we think, has distanced all competitors. The volume before us contains hints on reading, a very neat summary of law, which the best read practitioner need not despise. There are time tables under the Judicature Act, and an excellent tabular arrangement of leading cases, which will be found of great service . . . Tuition of this kind will do much to remove obstacles which present themselves to commanding students, and when examinations are over the book is one which may be usefully kept close at hand, and will well repay 'noting up.'"
—*Law Times*, February 24, 1877.

Head.—Vide "Statutes."

Rubinstein and Ward's Articled Clerks' Handbook.—Being a Concise and Practical Guide to all the Steps Necessary for Entering into Articles of Clerkship, passing the Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examinations, obtaining Admission and Certificate to Practise, with Notes of Cases affecting Articled Clerks, Suggestions as to Mode of Reading and Books to be read during Articles. Second Edition. By J. S. RUBINSTEIN and S. WARD, Solicitors. 12mo. 1878. 3s.

"No articulated clerk should be without it."—*Law Times*.

"We think it omits nothing which it ought to contain."—*Law Journal*, April 20, 1878.

* * * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

ARTICLED CLERKS.—Continued.

Wharton's Articled Clerk's Manual.—A Manual for Articled Clerks: being a comprehensive Guide to their successful Examination, Admission, and Practice as Attorneys and Solicitors of the Superior Courts. Ninth Edition. Greatly enlarged. By CHARLES HENRY ANDERSON, Senior Prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society, &c. Royal 12mo. 1864. 18s.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.—Palmer.—Vide "Conveyancing."**ATTORNEYS.—Cordery.—Vide "Solicitors."**

Pulling's Law of Attorneys, General and Special, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries, Proctors, Conveyancers, Scriveners, Land Agents, House Agents, &c., and the Offices and Appointments usually held by them. Their several Qualifications and legitimate Province, Rights, Duties, Privileges, Exemptions, Disabilities, and Liabilities in the General Practice of the Law, in Legal Proceedings, in Legal Negotiations, and Legal Formalities. And the Law of Costs as between Party and Party and Attorney and Client. By ALEXANDER PULLING, Serjeant-at-Law. Third Edition. 8vo. 1862. 18s.

"It is a laborious work, a careful work, the work of a lawyer, and, beyond comparison, the best that has ever been produced upon this subject."—*Law Times*.

Smith.—The Lawyer and his Profession.—A Series of Letters to a Solicitor commencing Business. By J. ORTON SMITH. 12mo. 1860. 4s.

AVERAGE.—Hopkins' Hand-Book on Average.—Third Edition. 8vo. 1868. 18s.

Lowndes' Law of General Average.—English and Foreign. Third Edition. By RICHARD LOWNDES, Author of "The Admiralty Law of Collisions at Sea." Royal 8vo. 1878. 21s.

BAILMENTS.—Jones on the Law of Bailments.—Fourth Edition. By W. THEOBALD. 8vo. 1834. *Net*, 5s.

BALLOT.—FitzGerald's Ballot Act.—With an INTRODUCTION, Forming a Guide to the Procedure at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections. Second Edition. Enlarged, and containing the Municipal Elections Act, 1875, and the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875. By GERALD A. R. FITZGERALD, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Fcap. 8vo. 1876. 5s. 6d.

"A useful guide to all concerned in Parliamentary and Municipal Elections."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1877.

"We should strongly advise any person connected with elections, whether acting as candidate, agent, or in any other capacity, to become possessed of this manual."

BANKING.—Walker's Treatise on Banking Law. Including the Crossed Checks Act, 1876, with dissertations thereon, also references to some American Cases, and full Index. By J. DOUGLAS WALKER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1877. 14s.

"The work has been carefully written, and will supply the want of a compact summary of Banking Law."—*Solicitors' Journal*, March 23, 1878.

"Persons who are interested in banking law may be guided out of many a difficulty by consulting Mr. Walker's volume."—*Law Times*, May 19, 1877.

BANKRUPTCY.—Bedford's Final Examination Guide to Bankruptcy.—Third Edition. 12mo. 1877. 6s.

Lynch's Tabular Analysis of Proceedings in Bankruptcy, for the use of Students for the Incorporated Law Society's Examinations. Second Edition. 8vo. 1874. *Net*, 1s.

Scott's Costs in Bankruptcy.—Vide "Costs."

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

BANKRUPTCY.—*Continued.*

Smith's Manual of Bankruptcy.—A Manual relating to Bankruptcy, Insolvency, and Imprisonment for Debt; comprising the New Statute Law verbatim, in a consolidated and readable form. With the Rules, a Copious Index, and a Supplement of Decisions. By JOSIAH W. SMITH, Esq., B.C.L., Q.C., Judge of County Courts. 12mo. 1873. 10s.

* * The Supplement may be had separately, *net*, 2s. 6d.

Williams' Law and Practice in Bankruptcy, comprising the Bankruptcy Act, the Debtors Act, and the Bankruptcy Repeal and Insolvent Court Act of 1869, and the Rules and Forms made under those Acts. Second Edition. By ROLAND VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and WALTER VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple, Esq., assisted by FRANCIS HALLETT HARDCASTLE, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barristers-at-Law. 8vo. 1876. 1l. 8s.

"Williams on Bankruptcy" is quite satisfactory."—*Law Magazine*, November, 1876.

"It would be difficult to speak in terms of undue praise of the present work."

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—**Chalmers' Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Cheques.** By M. D. CHALMERS, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. 12s. 6d.

* * This work is in the form of the Indian Codes, besides the English Cases it is noted up with reference to the French Law and the German Code, and on doubtful points to the more recent American Decisions; it also contains a table of overruled or doubted cases.

"The book is not only well planned, but well executed . . . for the rising generations and for men of business this digest will be a gift of no small value."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, January 30, 1879.

Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with references to the law of Scotland, France and America.—Eleventh Edition. By JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.B., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and Judge of County Courts. Demy 8vo. 1878. 1l. 8s.

Eddis' Rule of Ex parte Waring. By A. C. EDDIS, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 1876. *Net*, 2s. 6d.

BILLS OF SALE.—**Millar's Bills of Sale.**—A Treatise on Bills of Sale, with an Appendix containing the Acts for the Registration of Bills of Sale, Precedents, &c. (being the Fourth Edition of Millar and Collier's Treatise on Bills of Sale). By F. C. J. MILLAR, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1877. 12s.

"The original work is brought down to date, and the latest cases are referred to and considered. The value of the work is enhanced throughout by careful annotation."

—*Law Magazine*, February, 1878.

BOOK-KEEPING.—**Bedford's Intermediate Examination Guide to Book-keeping.**—Second Edition. 12mo. 1875. *Net*, 2s. 6d.

CANAL TRAFFIC ACT.—**Lely's Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1873.**—And other Railway and Canal Statutes; with the General Orders, Forms, and Table of Fees. Post 8vo. 1873. 8s.

CARRIERS.—**Browne on Carriers.**—A Treatise on the Law of Carriers of Goods and Passengers by Land and Water. With References to the most recent American Decisions. By J. H. BALFOUR BROWNE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Registrar to the Railway Commission. 8vo. 1873. 18s.

CHANCERY and Vide "EQUITY."

Daniell's Chancery Practice.—The Practice of the High Court of Chancery, with some observations on the Pleadings in that Court. Fifth Edition, by LEONARD FIELD and EDWARD CLENNELL DUNN, Barristers-at-Law; with the assistance of JOHN BIDDLE, of the Master of the Rolls' Chambers. 2 vols. 8vo. 1871. 4l. 4s.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

CHANCERY—Continued.

Daniell's Forms and Precedents of Proceedings in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and on Appeal therefrom; with Dissertations and Notes, forming a complete guide to the practice of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Courts of Appeal. Being the Third Edition of "Daniell's Chancery Forms." By WILLIAM HENRY UPJOHN, Esq., Student and Holt Scholar of Gray's Inn, Exhibitioner in Jurisprudence and Roman Law in the University of London, Holder of the First Senior Studentship in Jurisprudence, Roman Law and International Law awarded by the Council of Legal Education in Hilary Term, 1879. In one thick vol. Demy 8vo. 1879. 2l. 2s.

"It will be as useful a work to practitioners at Westminster as it will be to those in Lincoln's Inn."—*Law Times*, February 1, 1879.

Haynes' Chancery Practice.—A Manual of the Practice of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and on Appeal therefrom, for the use of Practitioners and Students.—By JOHN F. HAYNES, LL.D. Author of the "Students Leading Cases," &c. (In preparation.)

Morgan's Acts and Orders, Fifth Edition. 1876.—The Statutes, General Orders, and Rules of Court relating to the Practice, Pleading, and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, particularly with reference to the Chancery Division, and the Actions assigned thereto. With copious Notes. Fifth Edition. Carefully revised and adapted to the new Practice by GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN, M.P., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and CHALONER W. CHUTE, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1 vol. Demy 8vo. 1876. 1l. 10s.

"This edition of Mr. Morgan's treatise must, we believe, be the most popular with the profession."—*Law Times*, December 9, 1876.

"This new edition will maintain and enhance the high reputation deservedly gained by the original work."—*Law Magazine and Review*, February, 1877.

Morgan and Davey's Chancery Costs.—Vide "Costs,"
Peel's Chancery Actions.—A Concise Treatise on the Practice and Procedure in Chancery Actions.—By SYDNEY PEEL, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. 7s. 6d.

"To Chancery practitioners of both branches the volume will doubtless prove very useful."—*Law Times*, July 20, 1878.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.—Phillimore.—Vide "Ecclesiastical Law."

Stephen's Laws relating to the Clergy.—2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1848. 2l. 18s.

CIVIL LAW.—Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.—By Sir GEORGE BOWYER, D.C.L., Royal 8vo. 1848. 18s.

Bowyer's Introduction to the Study and Use of the Civil Law.—By Sir GEORGE BOWYER, D.C.L. Royal 8vo. 1874. 5s.

Cumin's Manual of Civil Law, containing a Translation of, and Commentary on, the Fragments of the XII Tables, and the Institutes of Justinian; the Text of the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian arranged in parallel columns; and the Text of the Fragments of Ulpian, &c. By P. CUMIN, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Medium 8vo. 1865. 18s.

Greene.—Vide "Roman Law."

* * * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

CIVIL LAW.—Continued.**Mears.**—*Vide* "Roman Law."**Voet Commentarius ad Pandectas**, Translated into English.—Part I. The Contract of Sale. (Book xviii.) By SIR ROLAND KNYVET WILSON, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1876. *Net 1l. 1s.***COLLISIONS.**—Lowndes' Admiralty Law of Collisions at Sea.—8vo. 1867. *7s. 6d.***COLONIAL LAW.**—Clark's Colonial Law.—A Summary of Colonial Law and Practice of Appeals from the Plantations. 8vo. 1834. *1l. 4s.***COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.**—Bowyer.—*Vide* "Constitutional Law."**Broom and Hadley's Commentaries on the Laws of England.**—By HERBERT BROOM, LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and EDWARD A. HADLEY, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; late Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge. 4 vols. 8vo. 1869. *3l. 3s.*

"Messrs. Broom and Hadley have been unsparing in their editorial labours. There are abundant reference notes, so that the diligent student can consult the authorities if he is so disposed. Besides the table of contents, there are an appendix and a copious index to each volume. Nothing that could be done to make the work useful and handy has been left undone."—*Law Journal*, November 19, 1869.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Levi's International Commercial Law.—Being the Principles of Mercantile Law of the following and other Countries—viz.: England, Scotland, Ireland, British India, British Colonies, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and Württemberg. By LEONE LEVI, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, &c. Second Edition. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1863. *1l. 15s.***Smith.**—*Vide* "Mercantile Law."**COMMON LAW.**—Archbold's Practice in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice.—Thirteenth Edition. By SAMUEL PRENTICE, one of Her Majesty's Counsel. *(In the Press.)***Braithwaite.**—*Vide* "Oaths."**Fisher.**—*Vide* "Digests."**Orders and Rules of the High Court of Justice, Common Law Divisions.**—Published by Authority, as issued.**Prentice.**—*Vide* "Action."**Smith's Manual of Common Law.**—For Practitioners and Students. A Manual of Common Law, comprising the fundamental principles and the points most usually occurring in daily life and practice. By JOSIAH W. SMITH, B.C.L., Q.C., Judge of County Courts. Eighth Edition. 12mo. 1878. *14s.***COMMONS AND INCLOSURES.**—Chambers' Digest of the Law relating to Commons and Open Spaces. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Imperial 8vo. 1877. *6s. 6d.***Cooke on Inclosures.**—With Forms as settled by the Inclosure Commissioners. By G. WINGROVE COOKE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 1864. *16s.*

*. * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

COMPANY LAW.—Finlason's Report of the Case of Twycross v. Grant. 8vo. 1877. *Net, 2s. 6d.*

Palmer.—*Vide* "Conveyancing."

Palmer's Shareholders' and Directors' Legal Companion.—A Manual of every-day Law and Practice for Promoters, Shareholders, Directors, Secretaries, Creditors and Soliditors of Companies, under the Companies' Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877. By FRANCIS B. PALMER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1878. *Net, 2s. 6d.*

Thring.—*Vide* "Joint Stocks."

CONTINGENT REMAINDERS.—An Epitome of Fearnie on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises. Intended for the Use of Students. By W. M. C. Post 8vo. 1878. *6s. 6d.*

"An acquaintance with Fearnie is indispensable to a student who desires to be thoroughly grounded in the common law relating to real property. Such student will find a perusal of this epitome of great value to him."—*Law Journal*, October 19, 1878.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—Bowyer's Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England.—By Sir GEO. BOWYER, D.C.L. Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 1846. *1l. 2s.*

CONTRACTS.—Addison on Contracts.—Being a Treatise on the Law of Contracts. By C. G. ADDISON, Esq., Author of the "Law of Torts." Seventh Edition. By L. W. CAVE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, Recorder of Lincoln. Royal 8vo. 1875. *1l. 18s.*

"At present this is by far the best book upon the Law of Contract possessed by the Profession, and it is a thoroughly practical book."—*Law Times*.

Leake on Contracts.—An Elementary Digest of the Law of Contracts (being a new edition of "The Elements of the Law of Contracts"). By STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE, Barrister-at-Law. 1 vol. Demy 8vo. 1878. *1l. 18s.*

Pollock's Principles of Contract at Law and in Equity; being a Treatise on the General Principles relating to the Validity of Agreements, with a special view to the comparison of Law and Equity, and with references to the Indian Contract Act, and occasionally to American and Foreign Law. Second Edition. By FREDERICK POLLOCK, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. *1l. 6s.*

The Lord Chief Justice in his judgment in *Metropolitan Railway Company v. Bropden and others*, said, "The Law is well put by Mr. Frederick Pollock in his very able and learned work on Contracts."—*The Times*.

"For the purposes of the student there is no book equal to Mr. Pollock's."—*The Economist*, July 13, 1878.

"He has succeeded in writing a book on Contracts which the working lawyer will find as useful for reference as any of its predecessors, and which at the same time will give the student what he will seek for in vain elsewhere, a complete *rationale* of the law."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

"We see nothing to qualify in the praise we bestowed on the first edition. The chapters on unlawful and impossible agreements are models of full and clear treatment."—*Solicitors' Journal*, Aug. 10, 1878.

Smith's Law of Contracts.—By the late J. W. SMITH, Esq., Author of "Leading Cases," &c. Seventh Edition. By VINCENT T. THOMPSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. (*Selected for the Intermediate Examinations, 1879.*) *1l. 1s.*

"We know of few books equally likely to benefit the student, or marked by such distinguished qualities of lucidity, order, and accuracy as the work before us."—*Solicitors' Journal*, December 28, 1878.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

CONVICTIONS.—Paley on Summary Convictions.—Fifth Edition. By H. T. J. MACNAMARA, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1866.

Stone.—*Vide* "Petty Sessions."

CONVEYANCING.—Dart.—*Vide* "Vendors and Purchasers."

Greenwood's Manual of Conveyancing.—A Manual of the Practice of Conveyancing, showing the present Practice relating to the daily routine of Conveyancing in Solicitors' Offices. To which are added Concise Common Forms and Precedents in Conveyancing; Conditions of Sale, Conveyances, and all other Assurances in constant use. Fifth Edition. By H. N. CAPEL, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. Demy 8vo. 1877. 15s.

"The information under these heads is just of that ordinary practical kind which is learned from experience and is not to be gathered from treatises. . . . A careful study of these pages would probably arm a diligent clerk with as much useful knowledge as he might otherwise take years of desultory questioning and observing to acquire."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

The young solicitor will find this work almost invaluable, while the members of the higher branch of the profession may refer to it with advantage. We have not met with any book that furnishes so simple a guide to the management of business entrusted to articulated clerks."—*Sheffield Post*.

Martin's Student's Conveyancer.—A Manual on the Principles of Modern Conveyancing, illustrated and enforced by a Collection of Precedents, accompanied by detailed Remarks. Part I. Purchase Deeds. By THOMAS FREDERIC MARTIN, Solicitor. Demy 8vo. 1877. 5s. 6d.

"We have no doubt that the student will find in Mr. Martin's treatise a good guide to the practical part of conveyancing."—*Law Times*, June 23, 1877.

"It should be placed in the hands of every student."

Palmer's Company Precedents.—Conveyancing and other Forms and Precedents relating to Companies' incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867. Arranged as follows:—Agreements, Memoranda of Association, Articles of Association, Resolutions, Notices, Certificates, Provisional Orders of Board of Trade, Debentures, Reconstruction, Amalgamation, Petitions, Orders. With Copious Notes. By FRANCIS BEAUFORT PALMER, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1877. 1l. 5s.

"There had never, to our knowledge, been any attempt to collect and edit a body of Forms and Precedents exclusively relating to the formation, working and winding-up of companies. This task Mr. Palmer has taken in hand, and we are glad to say with much success. . . . The information contained in the 650 pages of the volume is rendered easily accessible by a good and full index. The author has evidently not been sparing of labour, and the fruits of his exertions are now before the legal profession in a work of great practical utility."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1878.

"To those concerned in getting up companies, the assistance given by Mr. Palmer must be very valuable, because he does not confine himself to bare precedents, but by intelligent and learned commentary lights up, as it were, each step that he takes. The volume before us is not, therefore a book of precedents merely, but, in a greater or less degree, a treatise on certain portions of the Companies' Acts of 1862 and 1867. There is an elaborate index, and the work is one which must commend itself to the profession."—*Law Times*, June 9, 1877.

"The precedents are as a rule exceedingly well drafted, and adapted to companies for almost every conceivable object. So especially are the forms of memoranda and articles of association; and these will be found extremely serviceable to the conveyancer. . . . All the notes have been elaborated with a thoroughly scientific knowledge of the principles of company law, as well as with copious references to the cases substantiating the principles. . . . We venture to predict that his notes will be found of great utility in guiding opinions on many complicated questions of law and practice."—*Law Journal*.

*. * *All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.*

CONVEYANCING.—*Continued.*

Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing.—With Dissertations on its Law and Practice. Ninth Edition. By FREDERICK PRIDEAUX, late Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property to the Inns of Court, and JOHN WHITCOMBE, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1879. 3*l.* 10*s.*

"Prideaux has become an indispensable part of the Conveyancer's library."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"We really can hardly imagine a conveyancer being required to prepare any instrument which he will not find sketched out in the work under notice. . . . We may also be allowed to add our tribute of praise to these Precedents for their conciseness, perspicuity, precision, and perfection of drafting."—*Law Journal.*

"The volumes are now something more than a mere collection of precedents; they contain most valuable dissertations on the law and practice with reference to conveyancing. These dissertations are followed by the precedents on each subject dealt with, and are in themselves condensed treatises; embodying all the latest case and statute law. We may instance, as excellent specimens of legal essay writing, the dissertations on trustees and husband and wife in the second volume, and on conditions of sale in the first. Having regard to the wide general knowledge required of all lawyers in the present day, such a work as this must prove highly acceptable to the whole Profession."—*Law Times*, January 4, 1879.

COPYRIGHT.—Phillips' Law of Copyright.—The Law of Copyright in Works of Literature and Art, and in the Application of Designs. With the Statutes relating thereto. By CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1863. 12*s.*

"Mr. Phillips' work is at once an able law-book and a lucid treatise, in a popular form on the rights of authors and artists."—*Jurist.*

CORONERS.—Jervis on the Office and Duties of Coroners.—With Forms and Precedents. Third Edition. By C. W. LOVESY, Esq., Puisne Judge, British Guiana. 12mo. 1866. 12*s.*

COSTS.—Carew's Precedents of Bills of Costs, for obtaining Grants of Probate and Letters of Administration in the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate. 1869. 5*s.*

Morgan and Davey's Treatise on Costs in Chancery.—By GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN, M.P., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, late Stowell Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Eldon Scholar; and HORACE DAVEY, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, late Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Eldon Scholar. With an Appendix, containing Forms and Precedents of Bills of Costs. 8vo. 1865. 1*l.* 1*s.*

Morris' Solicitors' Fees and Court Fees, under the Judicature Acts.—With Copious Index. By WILLIAM MORRIS, Solicitor. 12mo. 1876. 4*s.*

Scott's Costs in the Superior Courts. Fourth Edition. (In the press.)

Scott's Costs under the Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875; containing the "Additional Rules" and Scale of Costs; together with PRECEDENTS OF TAXED BILLS. By JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 12mo. 1876. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Summerhays and Toogood's Precedents of Bills of Costs in the Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate and Divorce Divisions of the High Court of Justice, in Conveyancing, Bankruptcy, &c., with Scales of Allowances and Court Fees, &c., &c. Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 1877. 15*s.*

"In the volume before us we have a very complete manual of taxation. The work is beautifully printed and arranged, and each item catches the eye instantly."—*Law Journal.*

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings

COSTS.—*Continued.*

Webster's Parliamentary Costs.—Private Bills, Election Petitions, Appeals, House of Lords. By EDWARD WEBSTER, Esq., of the Taxing Office, House of Commons, and of the Examiners' Office, House of Lords and House of Commons. Third Edition. Post 8vo. 1867. 20s.

COUNTY COURTS.—The Consolidated County Court Orders and Rules, 1873, with Forms and Scales of Costs and Fees, as issued by the Lord Chancellor and Committee of County Court Judges. Authorised Edition. Super-royal 8vo. 1875. *Net, 3s.*

County Court Rules, 1876. Authorised Edition. *Net, 6d.*

Pitt-Lewis' County Court Practice.—A Complete Practice of the County Courts, including Admiralty and Bankruptcy, embodying the Act, Rules, Forms and Costs, with Table of Cases and Full Index. By G. PITT-LEWIS, of the Middle Temple and Western Circuit, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, sometime Holder of the Studentships of the Four Inns of Court. *(In the press.)*

CRIMINAL LAW.—Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases.—With the Statutes, Precedents of Indictments, &c., and the Evidence necessary to support them. By JOHN JERVIS, Esq. (late Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas). Nineteenth Edition, including the Practice in Criminal Proceedings by Indictment. By WILLIAM BRUCE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Leeds. Royal 12mo. 1878. 11. 11s. 6d.

Cole on Criminal Informations and Quo Warranto.—By W. R. COLE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1843. 12s.

Greaves' Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Acts of the 24 & 25 Vict.—With Notes, Observations, and Forms for Summary Proceedings. By CHARLES SPRENGEL GREAVES, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, who prepared the Bills and attended the Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament to which the Bills were referred. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 1862. 16s.

Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases.—Ninth Edition. By HORACE SMITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 12mo. 1878. 11. 11s. 6d.

Russell's Treatise on Crimes and Misdemeanors.—Fifth Edition. By SAMUEL PRENTICE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. 3 vols. Royal 8vo. 1877. 51. 15s. 6d.

This treatise is so much more copious than any other upon all the subjects contained in it, that it affords by far the best means of acquiring a knowledge of the Criminal Law in general, or of any offence in particular; so that it will be found peculiarly useful as well to those who wish to obtain a complete knowledge of that law, as to those who desire to be informed on any portion of it as occasion may require.

This work also contains a very complete treatise on the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, and in it the manner of taking the depositions of witnesses, and the examinations of prisoners before magistrates, is fully explained.

"What better Digest of Criminal Law could we possibly hope for than 'Russell on Crimes'?"—*Sir James Fitzjames Stephen's Speech on Codification.*

"We may safely assert that the fifth edition of 'Russell on Crimes' has, under the careful hand of Mr. Prentice, fully reached the standard attained to by the preceding editions."—*Law Journal*, January 27, 1877.

"No more trustworthy authority, or more exhaustive expositor than 'Russell' can be consulted."—*Law Magazine and Review*, February, 1877.

"Alterations have been made in the arrangement of the work which without interfering with the general plan are sufficient to show that great care and thought have been bestowed. . . . We are amazed at the patience, industry and skill which are exhibited in the collection and arrangement of all this mass of learning."—*The Times*.

* All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

DECREES.—Seton.—*Vide* "Equity."

DIARY.—**Lawyer's Companion** (The), Diary, and Law Directory.—For the use of the Legal Profession, Public Companies, Justices, Merchants, Estate Agents, Auctioneers, &c., &c. PUBLISHED ANNUALLY. Thirty-third Issue for 1879.

The work contains the most complete List published of Town and Country Solicitors, with date of admission and appointments, and is issued in the following forms, octavo size, strongly bound in cloth:—

	s.	d.
1. Two days on a page, plain	5	0
2. The above, INTERLEAVED for ATTENDANCES	7	0
3. Two days on a page, ruled, with or without money columns	5	6
4. The above, INTERLEAVED for ATTENDANCES	8	6
5. Whole page for each day, plain	7	6
6. The above, INTERLEAVED for ATTENDANCES	9	6
7. Whole page for each day, ruled, with or without money columns	8	6
8. The above, INTERLEAVED for ATTENDANCES	10	6
9. Three days on a page, ruled blue lines, without money columns	5	0

The Diary, printed on JOYNSON'S paper of superior quality, contains memoranda of Legal Business throughout the Year.

The **Lawyer's Companion** for 1879, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; and contains a Digest of Recent Cases on Costs; Monthly Diary of County, Local Government, and Parish Business; Oaths in Supreme Court; Summary of Legislation of 1878; Alphabetical Index to the Practical Statutes; a Copious Table of Stamp Duties; Legal Time, Interest, Discount, Income, Wages and other Tables; Probate, Legacy and Succession Duties; and a variety of matters of practical utility.

"An excellent work"—*The Times*, November, 29, 1878.

"A publication which has long ago secured to itself the favour of the profession, and which, as heretofore, justifies by its contents the title assumed by it."—*Law Journal*.

"Contains all the information which could be looked for in such a work, and gives it in a most convenient form and very completely. We may unhesitatingly recommend the work to our readers."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"The 'Lawyer's Companion and Diary' is a book that ought to be in the possession of every lawyer, and of every man of business."

"The 'Lawyer's Companion' is, indeed, what it is called, for it combines everything required for reference in the lawyer's office."—*Law Times*.

"It is a book without which no lawyer's library or office can be complete."—*Irish Law Times*, November 9th, 1878.

DICTIONARY.—**Wharton's Law Lexicon.**—A Dictionary of Jurisprudence, explaining the Technical Words and Phrases employed in the several Departments of English Law; including the various Legal Terms used in Commercial Transactions. Together with an Explanatory as well as Literal Translation of the Latin Maxims contained in the Writings of the Ancient and Modern Commentators. Sixth Edition. Enlarged and revised in accordance with the Judicature Acts, by J. SHIRESS WILL, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Super royal 8vo. 1876. 2l. 2s.

"As a work of reference for the library, the handsome and elaborate edition of 'Wharton's Law Lexicon' which Mr. Shires Will has produced, must supersede all former issues of that well-known work."—*Law Magazine and Review*, August, 1876.

"No law library is complete without a law dictionary or law lexicon. To the practitioner it is always useful to have at hand a book where, in a small compass, he can find an explanation of terms of infrequent occurrence, or obtain a reference to statutes on most subjects, or to books wherein particular subjects are treated of at full length. To the student it is almost indispensable."—*Law Times*.

. All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

DIGESTS.—Bedford.—*Vide* "Examination Guides."

Chamber's—*Vide* "Public Health."

Chitty's Equity Index.—Chitty's Index to all the Reported Cases, and Statutes, in or relating to the Principles, Pleading, and Practice of Equity and Bankruptcy, in the several Courts of Equity in England and Ireland, the Privy Council, and the House of Lords, from the earliest period. Third Edition. By J. MACAULAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 4 vols. Royal 8vo. 1853. 7l. 7s.

Fisher's Digest of the Reported Cases determined in the House of Lords and Privy Council, and in the Courts of Common Law, Divorce, Probate, Admiralty and Bankruptcy, from Michaelmas Term, 1756, to Hilary Term, 1870 ; with References to the Statutes and Rules of Court. Founded on the Analytical Digest by Harrison, and adapted to the present practice of the Law. By R. A. FISHER, Esq., Judge of the County Courts of Bristol and of Wells. Five large volumes, royal 8vo. 1870. 12l. 12s.

(Continued Annually.)

"Mr. Fisher's Digest is a wonderful work. It is a miracle of human industry."—*Mr. Justice Willes.*

"I think it would be very difficult to improve upon Mr. Fisher's 'Common Law Digest.'"—*Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., on Codification.*

Leake.—*Vide* "Real Property" and "Contracts."

Notanda Digest in Law, Equity, Bankruptcy, Admiralty, Divorce, and Probate Cases.—By H. TUDOR BODDAM, of the Inner Temple, and HARRY GREENWOOD, of Lincoln's Inn, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. The NOTANDA DIGEST, from the commencement, October, 1862, to December, 1876. In 1 volume, half-bound. Net, 3l. 3s.

Ditto, in 2 volumes, half-bound. Net, 3l. 10s.

Ditto, Third Series, 1873 to 1876 inclusive, half-bound. Net, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Ditto, Fourth Series, for 1877 and 1878, with Indexes, in 1 volume. Each, net, 1l. 1s.

Ditto, ditto, for 1879, Plain Copy and Two Indexes, or Adhesive Copy for insertion in Text-Books. Annual Subscription, payable in advance. Net, 21s.

* * The numbers are issued regularly every alternate month. Each number will contain a concise analysis of every case reported in the *Law Reports, Law Journal, Weekly Reporter, Law Times*, and the *Irish Law Reports*, up to and including the cases contained in the parts for the current month, with references to Text-books, Statutes, and the *Law Reports Consolidated Digest*. An ALPHABETICAL INDEX of the subjects contained in EACH NUMBER will form a new feature in this series.

Pollock.—*Vide* "Partnership."

Roscoe's.—*Vide* "Criminal Law" and "Nisi Prius."

DISCOVERY.—Hare's Treatise on the Discovery of Evidence.—Second Edition. Adapted to the Procedure in the High Court of Justice, with Addenda, containing all the Reported Cases to the end of 1876. By SHERLOCK HARE, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 1877. 12s.

"The book is a useful contribution to our text-books on practice."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"We have read his work with considerable attention and interest, and we can speak in terms of cordial praise of the manner in which the new procedure has been worked into the old material. . . . All the sections and orders of the new legislation are referred to in the text, a synopsis of recent cases is given, and a good index completes the volume."—*Law Times.*

Seton.—*Vide* "Equity."

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

DIVORCE.—Browne's Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes:—With the Statutes, Rules, Fees and Forms relating thereto. Third Edition. By GEORGE BROWNE, Esq., B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Ludlow. 8vo. 1876. 17. 4s.

"We think this Edition of Mr. Browne's Treatise has been edited with commendable care. The book, as it now stands, is a clear, practical, and, so far as we have been able to test it, accurate exposition of divorce law and procedure."—*Solicitors' Journal*, April 23, 1876.

DOMICIL.—Dicey's Treatise on the Law of Domicil and the Rights affected thereby in the form of Rules.—By A. V. DICEY, B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. Author of "A Treatise on the Rules for the Selection of the Parties to an Action." (In the press.)

Phillimore's (Sir R.) Law of Domicil.—8vo. 1847. 9s.

DUTCH LAW.—Vanderlinden's Institutes of the Laws of Holland.—8vo. 1828. 17. 18s.

EASEMENTS.—Goddard's Treatise on the Law of Easements.—By JOHN LEYBOURN GODDARD, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 1877. 16s.

"The book is invaluable: where the cases are silent the author has taken pains to ascertain what the law would be if brought into question."—*Law Journal*.

"Nowhere has the subject been treated so exhaustively, and, we may add, so scientifically, as by Mr. Goddard. We recommend it to the most careful study of the law student, as well as to the library of the practitioner."—*Law Times*.

ECCELESIASTICAL.—Finlason's Folkestone Ritual Case.—The Judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Folkestone Ritual Case, with an Historical Introduction and brief Notes. By W. F. FINLASON, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1877. Net, 2s. 6d.

Phillimore's (Sir R.) Ecclesiastical Law.—The Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England. With Supplement, containing the Statutes and Decisions to end of 1875. By SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE, D.C.L., Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury; Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. 2 vols. 8vo. 1878-76. 3l. 7s. 6d.

* * The Supplement may be had separately, price 4s. 6d., sewed.

Stephens.—*Vide* "Church and Clergy."

ELECTIONS.—Browne (G. Lathom).—*Vide* "Registration."

FitzGerald.—*Vide* "Ballot."

Rogers on Elections, Registration, and Election Agency.—With an Appendix of Statutes and Forms. Twelfth Edition. By F. S. P. WOLFERSTAN, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1876. 17. 10s.

"The book maintains its reputation as a well arranged magazine of all the authorities on the subject."—*Law Journal*, August 19, 1876.

"Mr. Wolferstan has added a new chapter on election agency, which contains a careful and valuable digest of the decisions and dicta on this thorny subject."—*Solicitors' Journal*, October 28 1876.

ENGLAND, LAWS OF.—Bowyer.—*Vide* "Constitutional Law."

Broom and Hadley.—*Vide* "Commentaries."

Syms' Code of English Law (Principles and Practice) for handy reference in a Solicitor's office. By F. R. SYMS, Solicitor. 12mo. 1870. 16s.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

EQUITY, and *Vide* CHANCERY.

Seton's Forms of Decrees, Judgments, and Orders in the High Court of Justice and Courts of Appeal, having especial reference to the Chancery Division, with Practical Notes. Fourth Edition. By R. H. LEACH, Esq., Senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery; F. G. A. WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; and the late H. W. MAY, Esq.; continued by JAMES EASTWICK, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barristers-at-Law. In 2 vols. Royal 8vo. Vol. I. and Vol. II. Part I. 1877—79. *Each 11. 10s.*

Volume I. contains:—Judgment by Default and at Trial; Motion for Judgment; Transfer and Payment of Funds into and out of Court; Proceedings in Chambers; Discovery and Production; Injunctions; Stop Orders and Charging Orders; *No Execut* Attachment of Debts; Transfer and Consolidation of Actions; Prohibition Patents; Interpleader; Issues; Referees and Arbitration Receivers; Trustees (including Trustees Act); Charities; Orders affecting Solicitors; and Taxation of Bills of Costs, &c. &c.

Volume II. Part I. contains:—Married Women; Infants; Administration of Real and Personal Estate; Partition and Sale under the Partition Act, 1868, 1876; Mortgages; Principal and Surety; Partnership; Settlements; Specific Relief; and Sales by the Court. *Part II., completing the work, is in the Press, and will be published shortly.*

"The editors of this new edition of Seton deserve much praise for what is almost, if not absolutely, an innovation in law books. In treating of any division of their subject, they have put prominently forward the result of the latest decisions settling the law, so far as it is ascertained, thus avoiding much useless reference to older cases. . . . There can be no doubt that in a book of practice like Seton, it is much more important to be able to see at once what the law is, than to know how it has become what it is; and the editors have evidently taken great pains to carry out this principle in presenting the law on each division of their labours to their readers."—*The Times*.

"Cannot fail to commend itself to practitioners. Nothing need be said as to the value of the work, which is one of settled authority, and we have only to congratulate the profession upon the fact that this edition comes out under circumstances peculiarly calculated to enhance its value."—*Law Times*, February 24, 1877.

"The impression derived from our perusal of the book is that it represents the result of conscientious and intelligent labour on the part of the editors, and we think it deserves, and will obtain, the confidence of the profession."—*Solicitors' Journal*, April 1, 1877.

Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.—

A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence for Practitioners and Students, founded on the Works of Story, Spence, and other writers, and on more than a thousand subsequent cases, comprising the Fundamental Principles and the points of Equity usually occurring in General Practice. By JOSIAH W. SMITH, B.C.L., Q.C., Judge of County Courts. Twelfth Edition. 12mo. 1878. *12s. 6d.*

"To sum up all in a word, for the student and the juriconsult, the Manual is the nearest approach to an equity code that the present literature of the law is able to furnish."—*Law Times*.

"It will be found as useful to the practitioner as to the student."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Mr. Smith's Manual has fairly won for itself the position of a standard work."—*Jurist*.

"It retains and that deservedly, the reverence of both examiners and students."—*Dr. BOLLIE's Lecture on a Course of Reading*.

"There is no disguising the truth; the proper mode to use this book is to learn its pages by heart."—*Law Magazine and Review*.

EXAMINATION GUIDES.—Bedford's Guide to the Preliminary Examination for Solicitors.—Fourth Edition. 12mo. 1874. *Net, 3s.*

Bedford's Digest of the Preliminary Examination Questions on English and Latin, Grammar, Geography, History, French Grammar, and Arithmetic, with the Answers. 8vo. 1875. *18s.*

Bedford's Preliminary Guide to Latin Grammar.—12mo. 1872. *Net, 3s.*

Bedford's Intermediate Examination Guide to Bookkeeping.—Second Edition. 12mo. 1875. *Net, 2s. 6d.*

Bedford's Final Examination Guide to Bankruptcy.—Third Edition. 12mo. 1877. *6s.*

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

EXAMINATION GUIDES.—*Continued.*

Bedford's Outline of an Action in the Chancery Division. 12mo. 1878. *Net, 2s. 6d.*

Bedford's Guide to Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England.—Seventh Edition. By QUESTION AND ANSWER. Demy 8vo. 1879. 12s.

The following are published the day after each Examination :—

Bedford's Preliminary.—Containing the Questions and Answers of the Preliminary Examinations. Edited by E. H. BEDFORD, Solicitor. Sewed. *Net, 1s.*

Bedford's Intermediate.—Containing the Questions and Answers at the Intermediate Examinations. Edited by E. H. BEDFORD, Solicitor. Hilary Term. 1879. No. 41. Sewed. *Net, 1s.*
 * * Nos. 1 to 34. 6d. each. Nos. 35—40. 1s. each.

Bedford's Final.—Containing the Questions and Answers at the Final Examinations. Edited by E. H. BEDFORD, Solicitor. Hilary Term. 1879. No. 40. Sewed. *Net, 1s.*
 * * Nos. 1 to 33. 6d. each. Nos. 34—39. 1s. each.

Butlin.—*Vide* "Articled Clerks."

Head.—*Vide* "Statutes."

Lynch and Smith.—*Vide* "Judicature Acts."

Rubinstein and Ward.—*Vide* "Articled Clerks."

EXECUTORS.—Williams' Law of Executors and Administrators.—A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators. By the Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, late one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. Eighth Edition. By WALTER VAUGHAN WILLIAMS and ROLAND VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. *(In the press.)*

EXECUTORY DEVICES.—Fearn.—*Vide* "Contingent Remainders."

FACTORY ACTS.—Notcutt's Law relating to Factories and Workshops, with Introduction and Explanatory Notes. Second Edition. Comprising the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and the Orders of the Secretary of State made thereunder. By GEORGE JARVIS NOTCUTT, Solicitor, formerly of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1879. *9s.*

FARM, LAW OF.—Addison; Cooke.—*Vide* "Agricultural Law."

Dixon's Law of the Farm.—A Digest of Cases connected with the Law of the Farm, including the Agricultural Customs of England and Wales. Fourth Edition. Including the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1875. By HENRY PERKINS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and Midland Circuit. Demy 8vo. 1879. *1l. 6s.*

FIXTURES.—Amos and Ferard on Fixtures.—Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 1847. *16s.*

Woodfall.—*See* "Landlord and Tenant."

FORMS—Chitty's Forms. Eleventh Edition. By THOS. CHITTY and THOS. WILLES CHITTY, Esqrs. *(In preparation.)*

Moore's Solicitor's Book of Practical Forms.—12mo. 1852. *7s. 6d.*

Daniell's Forms and Precedents of Proceedings in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and on Appeal therefrom; with Dissertations and Notes, forming a complete guide to the Practice of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

FORMS.—*Continued.*

Courts of Appeal. Being the Third Edition of "Daniell's Chancery Forms." By WILLIAM HENRY UPJOHN, Esq., Student and Holt Scholar of Gray's Inn, Exhibitioner in Jurisprudence and Roman Law in the University of London, Holder of the First Senior Studentship in Jurisprudence, Roman Law and International Law, awarded by the Council of Legal Education in Hilary Term 1879. In one thick vol. Demy 8vo. 1879. 2l. 2s.

"We have had this work in practical use for some weeks, and so careful is the noting up of the authorities, so clearly and concisely are the notes expressed, that we have found it of as much value as the ordinary text books on the Judicature Acts . . . It will be as useful a work to practitioners at Westminster as it will be to those in Lincoln's Inn. The labour entailed in the compilation must have been severe, and we venture to predict a complete success for this new edition of an old friend."—*Law Times*, February 1, 1879.

QASWORKS.—Palmer.—*Vide* "Conveyancing."

HIGHWAYS.—Bateman's General Highway Acts.—

Second Edition. With a Supplement containing the Highway Act of 1864, &c. With Notes by C. MANLEY SMITH, Esq., one of the Masters of the Queen's Bench. 12mo. 1865. 10s. 6d.

Chambers' Law relating to Highways and Bridges, being the Statutes in full and brief Notes of 700 Leading Cases; to which is added the Law relating to the Lighting of Rural Parishes under the Lighting Act, 1833. By GEO. F. CHAMBERS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Imperial 8vo. 1878. 18s.

Shelford's Law of Highways.—The Law of Highways; including the General Highway Acts for England and Wales, and other Statutes, with copious Notes of the Decisions thereon; with Forms. Third Edition. With Supplement by C. MANLEY SMITH, Esq., one of the Masters of the Queen's Bench. 12mo. 1865. 15s.

* * The Supplement may be had separately, price 3s. sewed.

INCLOSURES.—*Vide* "Commons."

INDIAN LAW.—Montriou; the Hindu Will of Bengal.

With an Introductory Essay, &c. Royal 8vo. 1870. *Net*, 1l. 10s.

Norton's Leading Cases on the Hindu Law of Inheritance.—2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1870-71. *Net*, 2l. 10s.

INJUNCTIONS.—Seton.—*Vide* "Equity."

INSURANCE.—Arnould on the Law of Marine Insurance.—Fifth Edition. By DAVID MACLACHLAN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1877. 3l.

"As a text book, 'Arnould' is now all the practitioner can want, and we congratulate the editor upon the skill with which he has incorporated the new decisions."—*Law Times*, Oct. 6th, 1877.

Hopkins' Manual of Marine Insurance.—8vo. 1867. 18s.

Lowndes.—*Vide* "Average."

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Amos' Lectures on International Law.—Delivered in the Middle Temple Hall to the Students of the Inns of Court, by SHELDON AMOS, M.A., Professor of Jurisprudence (including International Law) to the Inns of Court, &c. Royal 8vo. 1874. 10s. 6d.

Kent's International Law.—Kent's Commentary on International Law. Edited by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts. Second Edition. Revised and brought down to the present time. Crown 8vo. 1878. 10s. 6d.

"Altogether Dr. Abdy has performed his task in a manner worthy of his reputation. His book will be useful not only to Lawyers and Law Students, for whom it was primarily intended, but also for laymen. It is well worth the study of every member of an enlightened and civilized community."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

Being the
Countries
British Colonies,
Germany,
Prussia,
Württemberg.
St.-Law, &c.
17. 15s.

PEPPER, Esq.
17. 1s.

Special Law;
of Statutes
at time. By
the "The
17. 8s.

ported in the
that, as edited
It is all the
intelligent and
"-The Times,

Foundation. Mr.
is presented
Mr. Boyd's
through-
always knows
have been com-
ference, and
to refer to
statute law of
Prize Act; the
Black Sea, the
mine of coined
columns of the
all as to obviate

Boyd's volume

of Inter-
RICHARD
17. 2s. 6d.

Companies.—A
Examination and
Edition. 12mo.
Net, 2s. 6d.

Law.—
Companies, in-
ed in Making,
Supplement
Decisions.
Barrister-at-
1875. 17.
Act of 1862, and
highest authority

other bindings

JUDGMENTS.—Walker's Practice on Signing Judgment in the High Court of Justice. With Forms. By H. H. WALKER, Esq., of the Judgment Department, Exchequer Division. Crown 8vo. 1879. 4s. 6d.

JUDICATURE ACTS—Wilson's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, Rules of Court and Forms. With other Acts, Orders, Rules and Regulations relating to the Supreme Court of Justice. With Practical Notes and a Copious Index, forming a COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE NEW PRACTICE. Second Edition. By ARTHUR WILSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. (Assisted by HARRY GREENWOOD, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and JOHN BIDDLE, of the Master of the Rolls Chambers.) Royal 12mo. 1878. (pp. 726.) 18s.
(*In limp leather for the pocket, 22s. 6d.*)

*. * A LARGE PAPER EDITION OF THE ABOVE (for marginal notes). Royal 8vo. 1878. 17. 5s.

(*In limp leather or calf, 30s.*)

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In the present edition, the general arrangement adopted in the former edition is preserved.

The several Acts, Bodies of Rules, Orders in Council, and other authoritative documents issued since the date of the former edition, are printed in the present. The Rules of Court subsequent to the Act of 1875 are incorporated with those contained in the Schedule to that Act.

All the more important decisions upon the construction of the Acts and Rules down to the end of the Michaelmas Sitting, 1877, will, I believe, be found noticed with some of later date.

All the Rules of Court, both those in the Schedule and those of later date, have been issued without marginal notes. I have ventured to add short marginal notes to them.

I cannot too strongly express my obligations to Mr. Biddle, of the Master of the Rolls' Chambers, for his assistance in the preparation of this edition. The whole book has been revised by him; and I have throughout received from him very valuable suggestions. He has also relieved me of much labour by revising and annotating the forms annexed to the rules, and in many other ways.

I wish particularly to notice the Table of Cases, which Mr. Biddle has prepared. The course ordinarily adopted throughout the book is to cite each case with a reference to only one report of it, except where there appeared special reason for referring to another. The Law Reports are commonly cited where the case has appeared in that series. To have mentioned in the body of the work every report of each case would have been a cumbersome and I think an inconvenient plan. On the other hand, many practitioners use series of reports other than those commonly cited in this Book. To meet the difficulty thus arising, the Table of Cases gives a reference to all the reports of each case cited.

The reconstruction of the Index, rendered necessary by the large amount of new matter, has been kindly undertaken by my learned friend, Mr. Harry Greenwood, of the Chancery Bar.

"As regards Mr. Wilson's notes, we can only say that they are indispensable to the proper understanding of the new system of procedure. They treat the principles upon which the alterations are based with a clearness and breadth of view which have never been equalled or even approached by any other commentator. . . . The table of cases, containing a reference to each series of reports, which Mr. Biddle has prefixed to the work, is a valuable feature."—*Solicitors' Journal*, April 20, 1878.

"Mr. Wilson has bestowed upon this edition an amount of industry and care which the Bench and the Profession will, we are sure, gratefully acknowledge. . . . A conspicuous and important feature in this second edition is a table of cases prepared by Mr. Biddle, in which not only are cases given with references to two or three reports, but every place in which the cases are reported. . . . Wilson's 'Judicature Acts,' is now the latest, and we think it is the most convenient of the works of the same class. The practitioner will find that it supplies all his wants."—*Law Times*, March 22, 1878.

"The special success of Mr. Arthur Wilson in dealing with the Rules of Court which we pointed out on the first appearance of his valuable work, continues to be a distinguishing feature of the second edition."—*Law Magazine*, May, 1878.

*. * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

JUDICATURE ACTS.—*Continued.*

Clowes' Compendious Index to the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, and to the Orders and Rules issued thereunder. By W. CLOWES, Esq., one of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery. Second Edition, revised and enlarged (*Uniform in size with the Queen's Printer's Edition of the Acts and Rules.*) 1875. *Half bound.* 10s. 6d.

- * * **THE ABOVE**, with the Acts and Rules (Authorised Edition), Orders in Council, and additional rules, Court fees, &c., **COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, bound in limp leather.** 1l. 5s.

Leys' Complete Time-Table to the Rules under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875. Showing all the periods fixed by the Rules within or after which any proceedings may be taken. By JOHN KIRKWOOD LEYS, M.A., of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1875. *Net*, 1s. 6d.

Lynch and Smith's Introduction to the Final Examination.—Being a collection of the questions set by the Incorporated Law Society, with the answers adapted to meet the recent extensive alterations made by the JUDICATURE ACT, 1875. By H. FOULKS LYNCH, Solicitor, and ERNEST AUGUSTUS SMITH, Solicitor, Clifford's Inn, Prizeman; Senior Prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society, and Brodrip Gold Medalist, 1872. Vol. I. The Principles of the Law. Post 8vo. 1874. 12s.

Lynch's Epitome of Practice in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England. With References to Acts, Rules, and Orders. For the Use of Students. Fourth Edition. Royal 8vo. 1878. *Net*, 1s.

Morgan.—*Vide "Chancery."*

Scott.—*Vide "Costs."*

Stephen's Judicature Acts 1873, 1874, and 1875, consolidated. With Notes and an Index. By Sir JAMES STEPHEN, one of Her Majesty's Counsel. 12mo. 1875. 4s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Amos, Law as a Science and as an Art.—An Introductory Lecture delivered at University College at the commencement of the session 1874-5. By SHELDON AMOS, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1874. *Net*, 1s. 6d.

Phillimore's (J. G.) Jurisprudence.—An Inaugural Lecture on Jurisprudence, and a Lecture on Canon Law, delivered at the Hall of the Inner Temple, Hilary Term, 1851. By J. G. PHILLIMORE, Esq., Q.C. 8vo. 1851. Sewed. 3s. 6d.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Burn's Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer.—Edited by the following Barristers. under the General Superintendence of JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Leeds. The Thirtieth Edition. Vol. I. containing titles "Abatement" to "Dwellings for Artisans;" by THOS. SIRRELL PRITCHARD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Recorder of Wenlock. Vol. II. containing titles "Easter Offering" to "Hundred;" by SAML. BOTELER BRISTOWE, Q.C., M.P., of the Inner Temple, Esq. Vol. III. containing titles "Indictment" to "Promissory Notes;" by LEWIS W. CAVE, Q.C., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Recorder of Lincoln. Vol. IV. containing the whole title "Poor;" by JAMES EDWD. DAVIS, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for Stoke-upon-Trent. (*Sold separately, price 1l. 11s. 6d.*) Vol. V. containing titles "Quo Warranto" to "Wreck;" by JOHN BLOSSETT MAULE, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Leeds. Five vols. 8vo. 1869. 7l. 7s.

- * * *All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.*

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—*Continued.***Paley.**—*Vide* "Convictions."**Stone's Practice for Justices of the Peace, Justices' Clerks and Solicitors at Petty and Special Sessions, in Summary Matters and Indictable Offences, with a List of Summary Convictions and of Matters not Criminal. With Forms. Eighth Edition.** By THOMAS SIRRELL PRITCHARD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Wenlock. In 1 vol. Demy 8vo. 1877. 1l. 10s.

"The design of the present Edition has been developed with a view to offer to Magistrates and Practitioners, in one volume of moderate size, a complete general account of the Procedure at Petty Sessions in Summary Matters and Indictable Offences, in such a consecutive form, according to the usual order of events as to render easily attainable information on any point of procedure as it may arise at any given period of the proceedings."—*Extract from Preface.*

"Justices of the Peace and Practitioners at Petty and Special Sessions who wish to have a handy volume by their side for ready reference, will find this new edition of Stone's Practice very convenient and useful."—*Law Magazine*, May, 1878.

"In clearness of exposition, in choice of matter, and, above all, in orderliness of arrangement, the book leaves little to be desired. . . . The book, as a whole, is thoroughly satisfactory, and, having gone carefully through it, we can recommend it with confidence to the numerous body of our readers who are daily interested in the subjects to which it relates."—*Solicitors' Journal*, December 8th, 1877.

JUSTINIAN, INSTITUTES OF.—Cumin.—*Vide* "Civil Law."**Greene.**—*Vide* "Roman Law."**Mears.**—*Vide* "Roman Law."**Voet.**—*Vide* "Civil Law."

LAND DRAINAGE.—Thring's Land Drainage Act.—With an Introduction, Practical Notes, an Appendix of Statutes relating to Drainage, and Forms. By THEODORE THRING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1861. 7s.

LAND TAX.—Bourdin's Land Tax.—An Exposition of the Land Tax; its Assessment and Collection, with a statement of the rights conferred by the Redemption Acts. By MARK A. BOURDIN, of the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House (late Registrar of Land Tax). Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 1870. 4s.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant.—A Practical Treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant, with a full Collection of Precedents and Forms of Procedure. Eleventh Edition. Containing an Abstract of Leading Propositions, and Tables of certain Customs of the Country. By J. M. LELY, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1877. 1l. 16s.

LAW, GUIDE TO.—A Guide to the Law for General Use. By a Barrister. Twenty-first Edition. 1878. *Net*, 3s. 6d.

"There may be many students of both branches of the profession who will find the following pages an assistance to them in the course of their reading, not in substitution of but together with, or preliminary to, the voluminous and highly technical works which they have necessarily to examine."

LAW LIST.—Law List (The).—Comprising the Judges and Officers of the different Courts of Justice, Counsel, Special Pleaders, Draftsmen, Conveyancers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., in England and Wales; the Circuits, Judges, Treasurers, Registrars, and High Bailiffs of the County Courts, District Registries and Registrars under the Probate Act, Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Recorders, Clerks of the Peace, Town Clerks, Coroners, Colonial Judges, and Colonial Lawyers having English Agents, Metropolitan and Stipendiary Magistrates, Law Agents, Law and Public Officers, Circuits of the Judges and Counsel attending Circuit and Sessions, List of Sheriffs and Agents, London Commissioners to Administer

* * * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

LAW LIST.—*Continued.*

Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England. Conveyancers Practising in England under Certificates obtained in Scotland, &c., &c., and a variety of other useful matters so far as relates to Special Pleaders, Draftsmen, Conveyancers, Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries. Compiled by WILLIAM HENRY COUSINS, of the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, Registrar of Stamped Certificates, and of Joint Stock Companies. Published annually. By Authority. 1878. (Net cash 9s.) 10s. 6d.

LAW REPORTS.—A large Stock of second-hand Reports. Estimates on application.

LAWYER'S COMPANION.—*Vide* "Diary."

LEADING CASES.—Haynes' Student's Leading Cases.

Being some of the Principal Decisions of the Courts in Constitutional Law, Common Law, Conveyancing and Equity, Probate, Divorce, Bankruptcy, and Criminal Law. With Notes for the use of Students. By JOHN F. HAYNES, LL.D., Author of "The Student's Statutes." Demy 8vo. 1878. 16s.

"Will prove of great utility, not only to Students, but Practitioners. The Notes are clear, pointed and concise."—*Law Times*, August 17th, 1878.

"We think that this book will supply a want . . . the book is singularly well arranged for reference."—*Law Journal*, Aug. 24, 1878.

"The statements of the various cases are fairly full and clear, and many of the notes are good."—*Law Magazine*, November, 1878

LEXICON.—*Vide* "Dictionary."

LICENSING.—Lely and Foulkes' Licensing Acts, 1828, 1869, 1872, and 1874; Containing the Law of the Sale of Liquors by Retail and the Management of Licensed Houses; with Notes to the Acts, a Summary of the Law, and an Appendix of Forms. Second Edition. By J. M. LELY and W. D. I. FOULKES, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. Royal 12mo. 1874. 8s.

"Messrs. Lely and Foulkes' plan is to print in full the principal Acts, and to interpolate between the sections of each of these statutes all subsidiary enactments, distinguishing them by brackets and marginal notes . . . These notes are usually sensible and to the point and give evidence both of care and knowledge of the subject."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Scratchley's Decisions in Life Assurance Law, collated alphabetically according to the point involved; with the Statutes. Revised Edition. By ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. 5s.

LIGHTS—Woolrych's Practical Treatise on the Law of Window Lights.—Second Edition. 12mo. 1864. 6s.

LUNACY.—Elmer's Practice in Lunacy.—The Practice in Lunacy under Commissions and Inquisitions, with Notes of Cases and Recent Decisions, the Statutes and General Orders, Forms and Costs of Proceedings in Lunacy, an Index and Schedule of Cases. Sixth Edition. By JOSEPH ELMER, of the Office of the Masters in Lunacy. 8vo. 1877. 21s.

MAGISTERIAL LAW.—Burn.—*Vide* "Justice of Peace."

Leeming and Cross.—*Vide* "Quarter Sessions."

Paley.—*Vide* "Convictions."

Pritchard.—*Vide* "Quarter Sessions."

Stone.—*Vide* "Petty Sessions."

. All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

MAINTENANCE AND CHAMPERTY.—Tapp on Maintenance and Champerty.—An Inquiry into the present state of the Law of Maintenance and Champerty, principally as affecting Contracts. By WM. JOHN TAPP, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1861. 4s. 6d.

MANDAMUS.—Tapping on Mandamus.—The Law and Practice of the High Prerogative Writ of Mandamus as it obtains both in England and Ireland. Royal 8vo. 1848. 1l. 1s.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*Vide* "Insurance."

MARTIAL LAW.—Finlason's Treatise on Martial Law, as allowed by the Law of England in time of Rebellion; with Practical Illustrations drawn from the Official Documents in the Jamaica Case, and the Evidence taken by the Royal Commission of Enquiry, with Comments Constitutional and Legal. By W^r F. FINLASON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1866. 12s.

MERCANTILE LAW.—Boyd.—*Vide* "Shipping."

Russell.—*Vide* "Agency."

Smith's Mercantile Law.—A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By the late JOHN WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. Ninth Edition. By G. M. DOWDESWELL, of the Inner Temple, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Royal 8vo. 1877. 1l. 18s.

"We can safely say that, to the practising Solicitor, few books will be found more useful than the ninth edition of 'Smith's Mercantile Law.'"—*Law Magazine*, Nov. 1877.

Tudor's Selection of Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law.—With Notes. By O. D. TUDOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 1868. 1l. 18s.

METROPOLIS BUILDING ACTS.—Woolrych's Metropolis Building Acts, together with such Clauses of the Metropolis Management Acts, 1855 and 1862, and other Acts, as more particularly relate to the Buildings Acts, with Notes, Explanatory of the Sections and of the Architectural Terms contained therein. Second Edition. By NOEL H. PATERSON, M.A., of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1877. 8s. 6d.

MINES.—Rogers' Law relating to Mines, Minerals, and Quarries in Great Britain and Ireland; with a Summary of the Laws of Foreign States and Practical Directions for obtaining Government Grants to work Foreign Mines. Second Edition Enlarged. By ARUNDEL ROGERS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1876. 1l. 11s. 6d.

"Most comprehensive and complete."—*Law Times*, June 17, 1876.

"Although issued as a Second Edition, the work appears to have been almost entirely re-written and very much improved. The volume will prove invaluable as a work of legal reference."—*The Mining Journal*, May 18, 1876.

MORTGAGE.—Coote's Treatise on the Law of Mortgage.—Third Edition. Royal 8vo. 1850. *Net*, 1l.

MORTMAIN.—Rawlinson's Notes on the Mortmain Acts; shewing their operation on Gifts, Devises and Bequests for Charitable Uses. Designed for the Use of Solicitors in Administration Suits in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. By JAMES RAWLINSON, Solicitor. Demy 8vo. 1877. Interleaved. *Net*, 2s. 6d.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—*Vide* "Ballot."

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

NAVY.—Thring's Criminal Law of the Navy, with an Introductory Chapter on the Early State and Discipline of the Navy, the Rules of Evidence, and an Appendix comprising the Naval Discipline Act and Practical Forms. Second Edition. By THEODORE THRING, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, late Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, and C. E. GIFFORD, Assistant-Paymaster, Royal Navy. 12mo. 1877. 12s. 6d.

"A full series of forms of warrants, minutes, charges, &c., and a good Index, complete the utility of a work which should be in the hands of all who have to deal with the regulating and governing of the Fleet."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1878.

"In the new edition, the procedure, naval regulations, forms, and all matters connected with the practical administration of the law have been classified and arranged by Mr. Gifford, so that the work is in every way useful, complete, and up to date."—*Naval and Military Gazette*, December 12, 1877.

NISI PRIUS.—Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence on the Trial of Actions at Nisi Prius.—Fourteenth Edition. By JOHN DAY, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and MAURICE POWELL, Barrister-at-Law. Royal 12mo. 1879. 2l. (*Bound in one thick volume calf or circuit, 5s., or in two convenient vols. calf or circuit, 9s. net, extra.*)

"The work itself has long ago won a position altogether unique, and in the hands of its present editors there is no fear that the position will be lost."—*Law Journal*.

Selwyn's Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius.—Thirteenth Edition. By DAVID KEANE, Q.C., Recorder of Bedford, and CHARLES T. SMITH, M.A., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1869. (*Published at 2l. 16s.*) Net, 1l.

NOTANDA.—*Vide* "Digests."

NOTARY.—Brooke's Treatise on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England.—With a full collection of Precedents. Fourth Edition. By LEONE LEVI, Esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1876. 1l. 4s.

NUISANCES.—FitzGerald.—*Vide* "Public Health."

OATHS.—Braithwaite's Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.—A Manual for the use of Commissioners to Administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England. Part I. containing practical information respecting their Appointment, Designation, Jurisdiction, and Powers; Part II. comprising a collection of officially recognised Forms of Jurats and Oaths, with Explanatory Observations. By T. W. BRAITHWAITE, of the Record and Writ Clerks' Office. Fcap. 8vo. 1876. 4s. 6d.

"Specially useful to Commissioners."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1877.

"The work will, we doubt not, become the recognised guide of commissioners to administer oaths."—*Solicitors' Journal*, May 6, 1876.

PARTITION.—Foster.—*Vide* "Real Estate."

PARTNERSHIP.—Pollock's Digest of the Law of Partnership. By FREDERICK POLLOCK, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Author of "Principles of Contract at Law and in Equity." Demy 8vo. 1877. 8s. 6d.

* * The object of this work is to give the substance of the Law of Partnership (excluding Companies) in a concise and definite form.

"Of the execution of the work, we can speak in terms of the highest praise. The language is simple, concise, and clear; and the general propositions may bear comparison with those of Sir James Stephen."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1878.

"Mr. Pollock's work appears eminently satisfactory . . . the book is praiseworthy in design, scholarly and complete in execution."—*Saturday Review*, May 6, 1877.

"A few more books written as carefully as the 'Digest of the Law of Partnership,' will, perhaps, remove some drawbacks, and render English law a pleasanter and easier subject to study than it is at present."—*The Examiner*, March 31, 1877.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

PATENTS.—Hindmarch's Treatise on the Law relating to Patents.—8vo. 1846. 1l. 1s.

Johnson's Patentees' Manual; being a Treatise on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent, especially intended for the use of Patentees and Inventors.—By JAMES JOHNSON, Barrister-at-Law, and J. H. JOHNSON, Solicitor and Patent Agent. Fourth Edition. Thoroughly revised and much enlarged. Demy 8vo. 1879. 10s. 6d.

Thompson's Handbook of Patent Law of all Countries.—Third Edition, revised. By WM. P. THOMPSON, C.E., Head of the International Patent Office, Liverpool. 12mo. 1878. Net 2s. 6d.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Smith.—*Vide* "Real Property."

PETITIONS.—Palmer.—*Vide* "Conveyancing."

PETTY SESSIONS.—Stone's Practice for Justices of the Peace, Justices' Clerks and Solicitors at Petty and Special Sessions, in Summary Matters and Indictable Offences, with a List of Summary Convictions and of Matters not Criminal. With Forms. Eighth Edition. By THOMAS SIRRELL PRITCHARD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Wenlock. In 1 vol. Demy 8vo. 1877. 1l. 10s.

"The book, as a whole, is thoroughly satisfactory, and, having gone carefully through it, we can recommend it with confidence to the numerous body of our readers who are daily interested in the subjects to which it relates."—*Solicitors' Journal*, December 8th, 1877.

POOR LAW.—Davis' Treatise on the Poor Laws.—Being Vol. IV. of Burns' Justice of the Peace. 8vo. 1869. 1l. 11s. 6d.

POWERS.—Farwell on Powers.—A Concise Treatise on Powers. By GEORGE FARWELL, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1874. 1l. 1s.

"We recommend Mr. Farwell's book as containing within a small compass what would otherwise have to be sought out in the pages of hundreds of confusing reports."—*The Law.*

PRECEDENTS.—*Vide* "Conveyancing."

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—Petgrave's Principal and Agent.—A Manual of the Law of Principal and Agent. By E. C. PETGRAVE, Solicitor. 12mo. 1857. 7s. 6d.

Petgrave's Code of the Law of Principal and Agent, with a Preface. By E. C. PETGRAVE, Solicitor. Demy 12mo. 1876. Net, sewed, 2s.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Finlason's History, Constitution, and Character of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, considered as a Judicial Tribunal, especially in Ecclesiastical Cases, with special reference to the right and duty of its members to declare their opinions. By W. F. FINLASON, Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. 4s. 6d.

Lattey's Handy Book on the Practice and Procedure before the Privy Council.—By ROBERT THOMAS LATTEY, Attorney of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the High Court of Bengal. 12mo. 1869. 6s.

PROBATE.—Browne's Probate Practice: a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Court of Probate, in Contentious and Non-Contentious Business, with the Statutes, Rules, Fees, and Forms relating thereto. By GEORGE BROWNE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Ludlow. 8vo. 1873. 1l. 1s.

"A cursory glance through Mr. Browne's work shows that it has been compiled with more than ordinary care and intelligence. We should consult it with every confidence, and consequently recommend it to those who require an instructor in Probate Court practice."—*Law Times*.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Chambers' Exhaustive Index to the Public Health Act, 1875; with the full Text of the Act, and of most of the Incorporated Acts. By GEO. F. CHAMBERS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Imp. 8vo. 1877. 4s. 6d.

Chambers' Digest of the Law relating to Public Health and Local Government.—With Notes of 1073 leading Cases. Various official documents; precedents of By-Laws and Regulations. The Statutes in full. A Table of Offences and Punishments, and a Copious Index. Seventh Edition, enlarged and revised, with SUPPLEMENT containing new Local Government Board By-Laws in full. Imperial 8vo. 1875-7. 1l. 8s.

* * The SUPPLEMENT may be had separately, price 9s.

Chambers' Popular Summary of Public Health and Local Government Law. Imperial 8vo. 1875. Net, 1s. 6d.

FitzGerald's Public Health and Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.—The Law relating to Public Health and Local Government, as contained in the Public Health Act, 1875, with Introduction and Notes, showing all the alterations in the Existing Law, with reference to the Cases, &c.; together with a Supplement containing "The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876." With Explanatory Introduction, Notes, Cases, and Index. By G. A. R. FITZGERALD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1876. 1l. 1s.

"A copious and well-executed analytical index completes the work which we can confidently recommend to the officers and members of sanitary authorities, and all interested in the subject matter of the new Act."—*Law Magazine and Review*, February, 1877.

"Mr. FitzGerald comes forward with a special qualification for the task, for he was employed by the Government in the preparation of the Act of 1875; and, as he himself says, has necessarily, for some time past, devoted attention to the law relating to public health and local government."—*Law Journal*, April 22, 1876.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—Chambers' Handbook for Public Meetings, including Hints as to the Summoning and Management of them; and as to the Duties of Chairmen, Clerks, Secretaries, and other Officials; Rules of Debate, &c., to which is added a Digest of Reported Cases. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1878. Net, 2s. 6d.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Leeming & Cross's General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.—Their Jurisdiction and Practice in other than Criminal matters. Second Edition. By HORATIO LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester, Judge of County Courts, and Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and H. F. THURLOW, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1876. 1l. 1s.

"The present editors appear to have taken the utmost pains to make the volume complete, and, from our examination of it, we can thoroughly recommend it to all interested in the practice of quarter sessions."—*Law Times*, March 18, 1876.

Pritchard's Quarter Sessions.—The Jurisdiction, Practice and Procedure of the Quarter Sessions in Criminal, Civil, and Appellate Matters. By THOS. SIRRELL PRITCHARD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Wenlock. 8vo. 1875. 2l. 2s.

"We can confidently say that it is written throughout with clearness and intelligence, and that both in legislation and in case law it is carefully brought down to the most recent date."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

RAILWAYS.—Browne.—Vide "Carriers."

Lely's Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1873.—
And other Railway and Canal Statutes; with the General Orders,
Forms, and Table of Fees. By J. M. LELY, Esq. Post 8vo. 1873. 8s.

RATES AND RATING.—Chamber's Law relating to
Rates and Rating; with especial reference to the Powers
and Duties of Rate-levying Local Authorities, and their Officers.
Being the Statutes in full and brief Notes of 550 Cases. By
GEO. F. CHAMBERS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Imp. 8vo. 1878.
12s.

REAL ESTATE.—Foster's Law of Joint Ownership
and Partition of Real Estate. By EDWARD JOHN
FOSTER, M.A., late of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo.
1878. 10s. 6d.

REAL PROPERTY.—Dart.—Vide "Vendors and Purchasers."
Greenwood's Recent Real Property Statutes.
Comprising those passed during the years 1874-1877 inclusive.
Consolidated with the Earlier Statutes & thereby Amended. With
Copious Notes, and a Supplement containing the Orders under the
Settled Estates Act, 1878. By HARRY GREENWOOD, M.A.,
Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Joint Editor of "Notanda." Demy 8vo.
1878. 10s.

. Forms a Supplement to the 8th edition of "Shelford's Real Property Statutes."

"To students particularly this collection, with the careful notes and references to
previous legislation, will be of considerable value . . . The cases are fully noted up,
and the index has evidently been prepared with much care."—*Law Times*, Oct. 26, 1878.

"Mr. Greenwood's book gives such of the provisions of the amended statutes as are
still in force, as well as the provisions of the new statutes, in order to show more clearly
the effect of the recent legislation."—*Law Journal*, November 16, 1878.

Leake's Elementary Digest of the Law of Pro-
perty in Land.—Containing: Introduction. Part I. The
Sources of the Law.—Part II. Estates in Land. By STEPHEN
MARTIN LEAKE, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1874. 1l. 2s.

. The above forms a complete Introduction to the Study of the Law of Real Property.

Shearwood's Real Property.—A Concise Abridgment
of the Law of Real Property and an Introduction to Conveyancing.
Designed to facilitate the subject for Students preparing for
Examination. By JOSEPH A. SHEARWOOD, of Lincoln's Inn,
Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. 6s. 6d.

"The present law is expounded paragraphically, so that it could be actually learned
without understanding the origin from which it has sprung, or the principles on which it
is based."—*Law Journal*, September 21, 1878.

Shelford's Real Property Statutes.—Eighth Edition.
By T. H. CARSON, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 8vo.
1874. 1l. 10s.

Smith's Real and Personal Property.—A Com-
pendium of the Law of Real and Personal Property, primarily
connected with Conveyancing. Designed as a second book for
Students, and as a digest of the most useful learning for Practi-
tioners. By JOSIAH W. SMITH, B.C.L., Q.C., Judge of County
Courts. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. 1877. 2l. 2s.

"He has given to the student a book which he may read over and over again with profit
and pleasure."—*Law Times*.

"The work before us will, we think, be found of very great service to the practitioner."
—*Solicitors' Journal*.

RECEIVERS.—Seton.—Vide "Equity."

. All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

REGISTRATION.—Browne's (G. Lathom) Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 26); with an Introduction, Notes, and Additional Forms. By G. LATHOM BROWNE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1878. 5s. 6d.

* * Forms a Supplement to the 12th edition of "Rogers on Elections."

REGISTRATION CASES.—Hopwood and Coltman's Registration Cases.—Vol. I. (1868-1872). *Net*, 2l. 18s. *Calif.* Vol. II. Part I. (1873). *Net*, 10s.; Part II. (1874). *Net*, 10s. 6d.; Part III. (1875). *Net*, 4s. 6d.; Part IV. (1876). *Net*, 4s. Part V. (1877). *Net*, 3s.; Part VI. (1878). *Net*, 5s. 6d. *sewed*.

REPORTS.—A large Stock of second-hand Reports. Estimates on application.

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.—FitzGerald's Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1875.—With Explanatory Introduction, Notes, Cases, and Index. Royal 8vo. 1876. 3s. 6d.

A well-timed addition to the author's previous work on Sanitary Law.—*Law Magazine*, February, 1877.

ROMAN LAW.—Cumin.—*Vide* "Civil."

Greene's Outlines of Roman Law.—Consisting chiefly of an Analysis and Summary of the Institutes. For the use of Students. By T. WHITCOMBE GREENE, B.C.L., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Foolscap 8vo. 1875. 7s. 6d.

Mears' Student's *Ortolan*.—An Analysis of M. Ortolan's Institutes of Justinian, including the History and Generalization of ROMAN LAW. By T. LAMBERT MEARS, M.A., LL.D. Lond., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. *Published by permission of the late M. Ortolan.* Post 8vo. 1876. 12s. 6d.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS.—Williams' (Sir E. V.) Notes to Saunders' Reports.—By the late Serjeant WILLIAMS. Continued to the present time by the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD VAUGHAN WILLIAMS. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1871. 2l. 10s.

SETTLED ESTATES.—Middleton's Settled Estates Act, 1877, with Introduction, Notes and Forms, and Summary of Practice, by JAMES W. MIDDLETON, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1878. 3s. 6d.

"The book is a well-timed and useful manual of the Act."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

SHERIFF LAW.—Churchill's Law of the Office and Duties of the Sheriff, with the Writs and Forms relating to the Office. By CAMERON CHURCHILL, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by A. CARMICHAEL BRUCE, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1879. 18s.

SHIPPING, and *vide* "Admiralty."

Boyd's Merchant Shipping Laws; being a Consolidation of all the Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts from 1854 to 1876, inclusive; with Notes of all the leading English and American Cases on the subjects affected by Legislation, and an Appendix containing the New Rules issued in October, 1876; forming a complete Treatise on Maritime Law. By A. C. BOYD, LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Midland Circuit. 8vo. 1876. 1l. 5s.

"Mr. Boyd confines himself to short, and as far as we can judge, correct statements of the effect of actual decisions."—*Solicitors' Journal*, January 20, 1877.

"The great desideratum is obviously a good index, and this Mr. Boyd has taken particular care to supply. We can recommend the work as a very useful compendium of shipping law."—*Law Times*, December 30, 1876.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

SOLICITORS.—Cordery's Law relating to Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature.—With an Appendix of Statutes and Rules. By A. CORDERY, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. 14s.

"Mr. Cordery writes tersely and clearly, and displays in general great industry and care in the collection of cases."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"The chapters on liability of solicitors and on lien may be selected as two of the best in the book."—*Law Journal*.

STAMP LAWS.—Tilsley's Treatise on the Stamp Laws.—Being an Analytical Digest of all the Statutes and Cases relating to Stamp Duties, with practical remarks thereon. Third Edition. With Tables of all the Stamp Duties payable in the United Kingdom after the 1st January, 1871, and of Former Duties, &c., &c. By E. H. TILSLEY, of the Inland Revenue Office. 8vo. 1871. 18s.

STATUTES, and *vide* "Acts of Parliament."

Biddle's Table of Statutes.—A Table of References to unrevoked Public General Acts, arranged in the Alphabetical Order of their Short or Popular Titles. Second Edition, including References to all the Acts in Chitty's Collection of Statutes. Royal 8vo. 1870. (*Published at 9s. 6d.*) *Net, 2s. 6d.*

Chitty's Collection of Statutes, with Supplements, to 1878.—A Collection of Statutes of Practical Utility; with Notes thereon. The Third Edition, containing all the Statutes of Practical Utility in the Civil and Criminal Administration of Justice to the Present Time. By W. N. WELSBY and EDWARD BEAVAN, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. In 4 very thick vols. Royal 8vo. 1865. 12l. 12s.

With Supplemental Volume to the above, comprising the Statutes 1865—72. By HORATIO LLOYD, Esq., Judge of County Courts, and Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cheshire. Together 5 vols. Royal 8vo. 1865—72. 15l. 16s.

Vol. II., Part I., 1873, 7s. 6d. Part II., 1874, 6s. Part III., 1875, 16s. Part IV., 1876, 6s. 6d. Part V., 1877, 4s. 6d. Part VI., 1878, 10s., sewed. * * Continued Annually.

"When he (Lord Campbell) was upon the Bench he always had this work by him, and no statutes were ever referred to by the Bar which he could not find in it."

*The Revised Edition of the Statutes, A.D. 1235—1868, prepared under the direction of the Statute Law Committee, published by the authority of Her Majesty's Government. In 15 vols. Imperial 8vo. 1870—1878. 19l. 9s.

Vol. 1.—Henry III. to James II.,	1235—1685	. 1l. 1s. 0d.
" 2.—Will. & Mary to 10 Geo. III.,	1688—1770	. 1 0 0
" 3.—11 Geo. III. to 41 Geo. III.,	1770—1800	. 0 17 0
" 4.—41 Geo. III. to 51 Geo. III.,	1801—1811	. 0 18 0
" 5.—52 Geo. III. to 4 Geo. IV.,	1812—1823	. 1 5 0
" 6.—5 Geo. IV. to 1 & 2 Will. IV.,	1824—1831	. 1 6 0
" 7.—2 & 3 Will. IV. to 6 & 7 Will. IV.,	1831—1836	. 1 10 0
" 8.—7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. to 5 & 6 Vict.,	1837—1842	. 1 12 6
" 9.—6 & 7 Vict. to 9 & 10 Vict.,	1843—1846	. 1 11 6
" 10.—10 & 11 Vict. to 13 & 14 Vict.,	1847—1850	. 1 7 6
" 11.—14 & 15 Vict. to 16 & 17 Vict.,	1851—1853	. 1 4 0
" 12.—17 & 18 Vict. to 19 & 20 Vict.,	1854—1856	. 1 6 0
" 13.—20 Vict. to 24 & 25 Vict.,	1857—1861	. 1 10 0
" 14.—25 & 26 Vict. to 28 & 29 Vict.,	1862—1865	. 1 10 0
" 15.—29 & 30 Vict. to 31 & 32 Vict., and } Supplement,	1866—1867—8	1 10 6

* * The above Work is now completed.

* * All standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

STATUTES.—*Continued.*

***Chronological Table of and Index to the Statutes** to the end of the Session of 1877. Fourth Edition, imperial 8vo. 1878. 1l. 9s.

***Public General Statutes**, royal 8vo, issued in parts and in complete volumes, and supplied immediately on publication.

* Printed by Her Majesty's Printers, and Sold by STEVENS & SONS.

Head's Statutes by Heart; being a System of Memoria Technica, applied to Statutes, and embracing Common Law, Chancery, Bankruptcy, Criminal Law, Probate and Divorce, and Conveyancing. By FREDERICK WILLIAM HEAD, of the Inner Temple, Student-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1877. *Net*, 1s. 6d.

Lynch's Statute Law, for the use of Students for the Incorporated Law Society's Examinations. 1870, 1s.; 1872, 1s.; 1873, 1s. 6d.; 1874, 1s.; 1875, 1s.; 1876, 1s.; 1877, 1s.; *Net*, sewed.

TORTS.—**Addison on Wrongs and their Remedies.**—Being a Treatise on the Law of Torts. By C. G. ADDISON, Esq., Author of "The Law of Contracts." Fifth Edition. By L. W. CAVE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. (*In the press.*)

TRADE MARKS.—**Rules under the Trade Marks' Registration Act, 1875** (by Authority). Sewed. *Net*, 1s.

Mozley's Trade Marks Registration.—A Concise View of the Law and Practice of Registration of Trade Marks, as altered by the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and Amended Act, 1876, and the Decisions thereon. With an Appendix containing a copy of the above Acts and Rules, with Directions for Registration, &c. Also the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862. By LIONEL B. MOZLEY, Solicitor. Crown 8vo. 1877. 3s. 6d.

Sebastian on the Law of Trade Marks.—The Law of Trade Marks and their Registration, and matters connected therewith, including a chapter on Goodwill. Together with Appendices containing Precedents of Injunctions, &c.; The Trade Marks Registration Acts, 1875—7, the Rules and Instructions thereunder; The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, and other Statutory enactments; and The United States Statute, 1870 and 1875, and the Treaty with the United States, 1877; and the New Rules and Instructions issued in February, 1878. With a copious Index. By LEWIS BOYD SEBASTIAN, B.C.L., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 1878. 14s.

"The book cannot fail to be of service to a large class of lawyers."—*Solicitors' Journal*, November 16th, 1878.

"Mr. Sebastian has written the fullest and most methodical book on trade marks which has appeared in England since the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act. . . . The book closes with an appendix of statutes and forms of injunctions, of which we desire to speak in terms of high praise."—*Trade Marks*, June, 1878.

"Viewed as a compilation, the book leaves little to be desired. Viewed as a treatise on a subject of growing importance, it also strikes us as being well, and at any rate carefully executed."—*Law Journal*, March 30th, 1878.

"Mr. Sebastian's book is a careful statement of the law, . . . there is a full appendix of forms and statutes, a good table of cases, and a complete index."—*Law Times*.

Trade Marks' Journal.—4to. Sewed. (*Issued fortnightly.*)

Nos. 1 to 160 are now ready.

Net, each 1s.

Index to Vol. I. (Nos. 1—47.)

Net, 3s.

Ditto, " Vol. II. (Nos. 48—97.)

Net, 3s.

Ditto, " Vol. III. (Nos. 98—123.)

Net, 3s.

Ditto, " Vol. IV. (Nos. 124—141.)

Net, 3s.

* * All Standard Law Works are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

TRADE MARKS.—*Continued.*

Wood's Law of Trade Marks.—Containing the Merchandise Marks' Act, 1862, and the Trade Marks' Registration Act, 1875; with the Rules thereunder, and Practical Directions for obtaining Registration; with Notes, full Table of Cases and Index. By J. BIGLAND WOOD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1876. 5s.

TRAMWAYS.—Palmer.—*Vide* "Conveyancing."

Sutton's Tramway Acts.—The Tramway Acts of the United Kingdom, with Notes on the Law and Practice, and an Appendix containing the Standing Orders of Parliament, Rules of the Board of Trade relating to Tramways, and Decisions of the Referees with respect to *Locus Standi*. By HENRY SUTTON, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 1874. 12s.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES.—Godefroi's Digest of the Principles of the Law of Trusts and Trustees.—By HENRY GODEFROI, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Joint Author of "Godefroi and Shortt's Law of Railway Companies." Demy 8vo. 1879. 1l. 1s.

* * The Table of Cases, of which there are nearly 4,000 in number, gives a reference to every Series of Reports in which the Case appears.

USES.—Jones (W. Hanbury) on Uses.—8vo. 1862. 7s.

VENDORS AND PURCHASERS.—Dart's Vendors and Purchasers.—A Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. By J. HENRY DART, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., one of the Six Conveyancing Counsel of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. Fifth Edition. By the AUTHOR and WILLIAM BARBER, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 1876. 3l. 13s. 6d.

"A standard work like Mr. Dart's is beyond all praise."—*The Law Journal*.

WATERS.—Woolrych on the Law of Waters.—Including Rights in the Sea, Rivers, Canals, &c. Second Edition. 8vo. 1851. Goddard.—*Vide* "Easements." Net, 10s.

WATERWORKS.—Palmer.—*Vide* "Conveyancing."**WILLS.**—Montriau.—*Vide* "Indian Law."

Rawlinson's Guide to Solicitors on taking Instructions for Wills.—8vo. 1874. 4s.

Theobald's Concise Treatise on the Construction of Wills.—With Table of Cases and Full Index. By H. S. THEOBALD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 8vo. 1876. 1l.

"Mr. Theobald has certainly given evidence of extensive investigation, conscientious labour, and clear exposition."—*Law Magazine*, May, 1877.

"We desire to record our decided impression, after a somewhat careful examination, that this is a book of great ability and value. It bears on every page traces of care and sound judgment. It is certain to prove of great practical usefulness, for it supplies a want which was beginning to be distinctly felt."—*Solicitors' Journal*, February 24, 1877.

"His arrangement being good, and his statement of the effect of the decisions being clear, his work cannot fail to be of practical utility, and as such we can commend it to the attention of the profession."—*Law Times*, December 23, 1876.

"It is remarkably well arranged, and its contents embrace all the principal heads on the subject."—*Law Journal*, February 8, 1877.

Williams.—*Vide* "Executors."

WINDOW LIGHTS.—Woolrych.—*Vide* "Lights."

WRONGS.—*Vide* "Torts."

* * All Law Reports are kept in Stock, in law calf and other bindings.

STEVENS & SONS, 119, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

STEVENS AND SONS, 119, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

REPORTS.

Estimates for new or second-hand Reports on application.

BINDING.

All Binding executed in the best manner at moderate prices and with dispatch.

The Law Reports, Law Journal, and all other Reports, bound to Office Patterns, at Office Prices.

PRIVATE ACTS.

The Publishers of this Catalogue possess the largest known collection of Private Acts of Parliament (including Public and Local), and can supply single copies commencing from a very early period.

VALUATIONS.

Valuations made for Probate, Partnership, or other purposes.

~~~~~  
**LIBRARIES PURCHASED OR VALUED.**

---

**A Large Stock of Second-hand Reports and Text Books on Sale.**

---

**STEVENS AND SONS,**

**Law Publishers, Booksellers, Exporters and Licensed Valuers,**

**119, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.**

# NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

## IN PREPARATION.

- ADDITION ON WILLS AND TESTAMENTARIES.** Being a Treatise on the Law of Wills. Fifth Edition. By J. W. Carr, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. *(In the press.)*
- ARTHOUD'S PRINCIPLES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMONS, PLEAS, AND EXCHEQUER DIVISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.** Thirteenth Edition. By Samuel Arthoud, one of Her Majesty's Counsel. *(In the press.)*
- BUTLER AND LEECH'S PRECEDENTS OF PLEADING.** Fourth Edition. *(In the press.)*
- CARR'S MAYOR'S COURT PRACTICE.**—The Jurisdiction, Process, Practice, and Manner of Pleading in Various Actions in the Mayor's Court, London, commonly called the "Lord Mayor's Court." Founded on Decrees. By JOHN CARR, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. *(In the press.)*
- CATERIDGE'S CASES.**—The Law of Money Securities.—A Practical Treatise on the Instruments and Modes by which the Payment of Money is insured, incorporating all the recent important Cases and Statutes, with an Appendix containing the Decrees of the House of Lords, The Factors Acts 1824 and 1837, Lord King's and its Amending Acts, and the Bills of Sale Act 1878. By Christopher Cateridge, LL.B., Esq., of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. *(In the press.)*
- CARR'S FORMS.**—Eleventh Edition. By Thomas Carr and Thomas Carr, Esq., Esq.
- CROSS' LAW OF PATENTS.** A Code, including summaries of all the cases. By J. CROSS, Esq., of Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
- DENNETT'S CHANCERY PRACTICE.**—Sixth Edition.—By L. Field and E. C. Ivan, Esqs., Barristers-at-Law. Assisted by W. H. Upjohn, Esq., Student and Elder Scholar of Gray's Inn, &c., &c. Editor of the Fourth Edition of "Dennett's Forms."
- DIXON'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DOWRY AND THE RIGHTS affected thereby in the form of Rules.**—By A. V. Dixon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Author of "A Treatise on the Rules for the Selection of the Parties to an Action." *(In the press.)*
- PINCHESLEY'S COUNTY COURT PRACTICE.**—A complete Practice of the County Courts, including Admiralty and Bankruptcy, embodying the Act, Rules, Forms, and Cases, with Table of Cases and full Index. By G. PINCHESLEY, of the Middle Temple and Western Circuit, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, sometime Holder of the Studentship of the Five Inns of Court. *(In the press.)*
- SCOTT'S COSTS.**—Fourth Edition. By John Scott of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. *(In the press.)*
- SEBASTIAN'S DIGEST OF CASES OF TRADE MARK, TRADE NAME, TRADE SECRET, GOODWILL, &c., decided in the Courts of the United Kingdom, India, the Colonies, and the United States of America.** By Lewis Esq., Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law of Trade Marks." *(In the press.)*
- SETON'S FORMS OF DECREES, JUDGMENTS, AND ORDERS in the High Court of Justice and Courts of Appeal.** Fourth Edition. In 2 vols. Vol. II, Part II, *(in the press.)*
- WILLIAMS' LAW OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.**—A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators. Eighth Edition. By Walter Vaughan Williams and Roland Vaughan Williams, Esqs., Barristers-at-Law. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. *(In the press.)*





**Shearwood's Real Property.**—A Concise Abridgment of the Law of Real Property and an Introduction to Conveyancing. Designed to facilitate the subject for Students preparing for Examination. By JOSEPH H. SHEARWOOD, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1878. Price 6s. 6d. cloth.

"The present law is expounded paragraphically, so that it could be actually learned without understanding the origin from which it has sprang or the principles on which it is based."—*Law Journal*, September 21, 1878.

**Theobald on Wills.**—A Concise Treatise on the Construction of Wills, with Table of Cases, and full Index. By H. S. THEOBALD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Demy 8vo. 1876. Price 1l. cloth.

"This is a book of great ability and value. It bears on every page traces of care and sound judgment. It is certain to prove of great practical usefulness, for it supplies a want which was beginning to be distinctly felt."—*Solicitors' Journal*, February 24, 1877.

**Wharton's Law Lexicon, or Dictionary of Jurisprudence,** explaining the Technical Words and Phrases employed by the several Departments of English Law, including the various Legal Terms used in Commercial Business; with an Explanatory as well as Literal Translation of the Latin Maxims contained in the Writings of the Ancient and Modern Commentators. Sixth Edition. Revised in accordance with the Judicature Acts. By J. SHIRESS WILL, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Super-royal 8vo. 1876. Price 2l. 2s. cloth.

"We have simply to notice that the same ability and accuracy mark the present edition which were conspicuous in its predecessor."—*Law Times*, March 4, 1876.

**Greenwood's Manual of Conveyancing.**—A Manual of the Practice of Conveyancing, showing the present Practice relating to the daily routine of Conveyancing in Solicitors' Offices. To which are added Concise Common Forms and Precedents in Conveyancing, Conditions of Sale, Conveyances, and all other Assurances in constant use. Fifth Edition. By H. N. CAPEL, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. 8vo. 1877. Price 15s. cloth.

"A careful study of these pages would probably arm a diligent clerk with as much useful knowledge as he might otherwise take years of desultory questioning and observing to acquire."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

**Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.**—A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence for Practitioners and Students, founded on the Works of Story, Spence, and other writers, and on more than a thousand subsequent cases, comprising the Fundamental Principles and the points of Equity usually occurring in General Practice. By JOSIAH W. SMITH, B.C.L., Q.C., Judge of County Courts. Twelfth Edition. 12mo. 1878. Price 12s. 6d. cloth.

**Smith's Real and Personal Property.**—A Compendium of the Law of Real and Personal Property, primarily connected with Conveyancing. Designed as a second book for Students, and as a digest of the most useful learning for Practitioners. By JOSIAH W. SMITH, B.C.L., Q.C., Judge of County Courts. Fifth Edition. In 2 convenient volumes. Demy 8vo. 1877. Price 2l. 2s. cloth.

"The work before us will, we think, be found of very great service to the practitioner."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"I know of no volume which so entirely fulfils the requirements of a student's text book."—*From Dr. ROLLIT'S Lecture*.

**Palmer's Company Precedents.**—Conveyancing and other Forms and Precedents relating to Companies incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867. Arranged as follows:—Agreements, Memoranda of Association, Articles of Association, Resolutions, Notices, Certificates, Provisional Orders of Board of Trade, Debentures, Reconstruction, Amalgamation, Petitions, Orders. With Copious Notes. By FRANCIS BEAUFORT PALMER, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1877. Price 1l. 5s. cloth.

"The precedents are as a rule exceedingly well drafted. All the notes have been elaborated with a thoroughly scientific knowledge of the principles of company law, as well as with copious references to the cases substantiating the principles."—*Law Journal*, June 28, 1877.

**Addison on Contracts;** being a Treatise on the Law of Contracts. By C. G. ADDISON, Esq., Author of the "Law of Torts." Seventh Edition. By L. W. CAVE, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, Recorder of Lincoln. Royal 8vo. 1875. Price 1*l.* 18*s.* cloth.

"At present this is by far the best book upon the Law of Contract possessed by the profession, and it is a thoroughly practical book."—*Law Times*.

**Stone's Practice for Justices of the Peace, Justices' Clerks, and Solicitors,** at Petty and Special Sessions in Summary Matters and Indictable Offences, with a List of Summary Convictions and of Matters not Criminal; with Forms. Eighth Edition. By THOMAS SIRRELL PRITCHARD, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Wenlock. In 1 vol. Demy 8vo. 1877. Price 1*l.* 10*s.* cloth.

"In clearness of exposition, in choice of matter, and above all, in orderliness of arrangement, the book leaves little to be desired . . . . The book, as a whole, is thoroughly satisfactory, and having gone carefully through it, we can recommend it with confidence to the numerous body of our readers who are daily interested in the subjects to which it relates."—*Solicitors' Journal*, December 8, 1877.

**Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant.**—With a full collection of Precedents and Forms of Procedure. Eleventh Edition. Containing an abstract of Leading Propositions and Tables of certain Customs of the Country. By J. M. LELY, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1877. Price 1*l.* 16*s.* cloth.

**Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases.**—Ninth Edition. By HORACE SMITH, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 12mo. 1878. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

**Russell's Treatise on the Duty and Power of an Arbitrator,** and the Law of Submissions and Awards; with an Appendix of Forms and of the Statutes relating to Arbitration. By FRANCIS RUSSELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Fifth Edition. Royal 8vo. 1878. Price 1*l.* 16*s.*

"The arrangement is good and clear, and the statement of principles and examination of cases intelligent and easy to follow."—*Solicitors' Journal*, January 19, 1878.

**Prentice's Proceedings in an Action in the Queen's Bench,** Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice. By SAMUEL PRENTICE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Demy 8vo. 1877. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

"The book can be safely recommended to students and practitioners . . . . The recent cases appear to be fully noticed."—*Law Times*, November 10, 1877.

"Whether for the student or practitioner, we can cordially recommend the work."—*Monthly Law Tracts*, December, 1877.

**Pollock's Digest of the Law of Partnership.**—By FREDERICK POLLOCK, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Author of "Principles of Contract at Law and in Equity." Demy 8vo. 1877. Price 8*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

"Mr. Pollock's work appears eminently satisfactory . . . the book is praiseworthy in design, scholarly and complete in execution."—*Saturday Review*, May 5, 1877.

**Goddard's Treatise on the Law of Easements.**—Second Edition. By JOHN LEYBOURN GODDARD, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. 1877. Price 16*s.* cloth.

"Nowhere has the subject been treated so exhaustively, and we may add, so scientifically, as by Mr. Goddard. We recommend it to the most careful study of the law student, as well as to the library of the practitioner."—*Law Times*.

**Rogers on Elections, Registration, and Election Agency.**—With an Appendix of Statutes and Forms. Twelfth Edition. By F. S. P. WOLFERSTAN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1876. Price 1*l.* 10*s.* cloth.

"Mr. Wolferstan has added a new chapter on Election Agency, which contains a careful and valuable digest of the decisions and dicta on this thorny subject."—*Solicitors' Journal*, October 28, 1876.

"The work maintains its reputation as a well arranged magazine of all the authorities on the subject."—*Law Journal*, August 19, 1876.

**Browne's (G. Lathom) Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878** (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 26), with an Introduction, Notes, and Additional Forms. By G. LATHOM BROWNE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 1878. Price 5*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

\* \* \* \* \*

